THE

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COLUMBIA IN HER TANTRUMS.

Mr. Carlyle, who was one of the greatest talkers and most voluminous writers of his time, told an American visitor that "literature "had so degenerated that we might hope an end was coming to "books, and that after a while we might relapse into the taciturnity "of our ancestors." If American politics keep on their present course of development, Englishmen will do well to relapse into the taciturnity of their ancestors. A Presidential Election is like the t aditional American house-cleaning, during which it is wise for no strangers to intrude. If they do, irate Columbia stands upon "her kitchen rights," and the hapless visitor is apt to be overwhelmed by a deluge of scalding water. The explosion of indignation occasioned by the maladroit letter of Lord Sackville is the second case in point during the present presidential contest. The first was the ebullition over the Canadian fisheries, and the second is the ridiculous fuss that is being made about Lord Sackville. If the Americans had a little more self-respect they would be superior to such outbursts of temper, nor does the fact that they are largely simulated for electioneering purposes in any way diminish the regret with which their friends regard the curious manifestations of democratic touchiness.

The Sackville incident is very simple. An ingenious reporter on a Californian paper, assuming the disguise of a British subject, wrote to the British Ambassador at Washington a somewhat artfully worded letter, intended to draw from him an expression of opinion as to the pending contest. Lord Sackville, who seems to be a good-natured fellow, responded to his unknown correspondent in a private letter, which was of course instantly published throughout the length and breadth of the land. The American reporter who "drew" the Ambassador had referred to the Fisheries Question and President Cleveland's attitude thereon. He had hitherto considered the President as England's best friend, but he would now like the Ambassador's advice as to for whom he should vote. Lord Sackville, marking his letter "private," replied in very guarded terms to the effect that allowances must be made for the political situation created by the fact that any political party which openly favoured the mother country would lose popularity, and that there was no doubt that if President Cleveland were elected he would manifest a spirit of conciliation. He then enclosed an article from a paper supporting the Administration, in which the writer said that the defeat of President Cleveland would put an end to all prospect of improving the commercial relations of the United States and Canada. The letter, taken together with the newspaper article, said between the lines, "Cleveland's your man. Never mind "his Message, that is only electioneering blague. His elec-"tion will best serve the interests of England." The moment this epistle appeared in the papers it was seized as a godsend by the party which is opposed to President Cleveland and as a trump card for rallying the Irish against the Administration. "Behold," cried the Republicans with one voice, "Behold, the mask dropped at last! We always told you that "Cleveland was John Bull's candidate. Here we have the "proof: John Bull's Minister canvassing for Cleveland." On the other hand, the Democrats were furious at this ill-omened patronage. For the last two months they have been playing their level best to convince the Irish that they are as ready and as willing to twist the British lion's tail as any Republican in the land. And now, after all their anti-British tol-de-rol, to find the British Minister saying to a private correspondent that it would be a mistake to take the Presidential message *au sérieux*, and that Cleveland after all is England's man—it was more than flesh and blood could stand—at any rate, in the heat of a Presidential election. So, in self-defence, President Cleveland was bound to be as nasty as he possibly could, and no one can be surprised that Mr. Phelps has been ordered to tell Lord Salisbury that Lord Sackville must go. It is a lesson to diplomatists of which they will do well to take good heed.

The humours of a democracy during a contested election are as capricious and as absurd as the whims of Kings' mistresses. In the old days Ambassadors paid court to these unmentionable ladies as diligently as to Ministers of State, and it is not a very hard lesson for them to learn to pay at least the same respect to the wire-puller and the electioneerer which they have paid to the Pompadours and the Nell Gwynnes and the Princess Dolgou roukis of despotic courts. But just as we now regard it as disgraceful that the policy of France or England or Russia should have been influenced by the jealousies and caprices of Royal or Imperial mistresses, so, before long, sedate and sensible Americans will look back upon the extent to which electioneering arts of the meanest kind have been allowed to influence the relations between nations as discreditable to democracy. Of course at the bottom the moral is that Lord Sackville is but another victim sacrificed to the Coercionist policy of England in Ireland. But for the chance of catching the Irish vote by abusing England, no one would have cared two straws for what the British Minister wrote or said or thought.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO COUNT TOLSTOI.

By our Commissioner recently in Russia.

Count Tolstoi, say some of his disciples, has revealed to us the Christianity of Christ. The prophet of a new and the interpreter of an old religion, out of the Bible he distils the essence of Christianity, leaving Judaism behind in the retort. What, then, is the teaching of Christ, according to this Latter Day Christian? Count Tolstoi sums it up under five commandments, as follows:—

The first commandment says, "Be at peace with all men; consider no man as insignificant or foolish" (Matt. v. 22). If peace be broken, strive to re-establish it with all your strength. The service of God is the destruction of enmity. Be reconciled for the least difference, that you may not lose the true life.

His second commandment, "In spite of physical beauty, resist carnal desires; be a husband to one wife only, a wife to one husband, and quit each other under no pretext."

Then comes the temptation to take oaths. "Know that this is an evil, and swear not at all" (which for him means, do not become a soldier and place your action at the disposal of another).

The fourth temptation is revenge, miscalled human justice. Seek no vengeance, nor justify yourself in that you have been offended, but bear with injuries, and render not evil for evil.

The fifth temptation is the difference between nationalities, the enmity between races and kingdoms. "Know that all men are brothers and sons of the one God; break peace with no man under the plea of national aims." If one of these commandments be left unfulfilled by men, peace will be broken. If all be fulfilled, then peace shall be in all the world. The fulfilment of these commandments excludes evil from the life of man.

As there are five commandments, so there are five evils:—

The first evil Christ shows me which destroys the good of my life is enmity to other men, my anger against them. Only lately have I understood and believed this, but it has wholly changed my relative estimation of the different orders of men. All that formerly seemed to me fine and noble—honours, fame, education, wealth, all the artificiality and refinement of life, a luxurious household, food, dress, and outward appearance—all this has become to me poor and mean. All that seemed to be poor and mean—the peasantry, and obscure position, poverty, rough manners, simplicity in household arrangements, food, dress, and entertainment—has now become for me fine and noble.

In my way of life, in food, in dress, and in all outward appearances, I must seek all that tends to bind me more closely to my fellows.

The second evil is loose living—living, that is to say, not with the woman to whom I am united, but with another.

The third evil to be guarded against is the taking of oaths.

The fourth evil is resistance of evil by violence.

The fifth evil is the distinction which we make between our own nation and foreigners.

As there are five commands and five evils, so there are five conditions of happiness in life, all of which are best secured by following the precepts of Christ. He expounds them in this wise, in a passage which reads like a commentary upon the text, How hardly shall a rich man enter into the Kingdom of Heaven:—

One of the first and most generally acknowledged conditions of happiness is a life which does not break the link between man and nature, a life in the open air, and in the light of the sun. It involves an intimate connection with the earth, with its plants and animals.

Yet look at the life of a worldly man. The greater their success, the farther are they from these conditions of happiness; the greater their worldly happiness, the less they see of the sun, of the fields, and of the woods, and the animals that dwell therein.

Another indisputable condition of happiness is labour; freely chosen and

liked, the physical labour nourishing a good appetite, and sound, restorative sleep.

A third condition of happiness is a family. Here, again, the greater the worldly success the less is the happiness possible.

A fourth condition is a free and living intercourse with all the various classes of mankind.

There is also a fifth condition of happiness, and that is health and a natural and painless death. Here once more the higher a man's position the less chance he has of these blessings. You will see that the lower, the healthier, the higher the more sickly, is true both of men and women.

So Count Tolstoi teaches, in works that are not by any means so well known in England as they deserve to be. For no man has ever made so daring an attempt to combine a mode of interpretation more severely rational with such unflinching acceptance of the authority of Christ. He rejects almost everything which is associated with the name and teachings of Christ, and yet claims more imperatively than any other our obedience to His commands. Especially does he wage war against the Church. The Church idea, he says, must be destroyed; the Church obscures Christ.

Christ, in his eyes, was the supreme Rationalist, because He subordinated everything to the inner light—the light that is in you; that is to say, the light of reason. Count Tolstoi says:—

And He above all things teaches us this, that men should believe in the light while the light is in them. He teaches men to prize above all things this light of reason, that they may live in conformity with it, and no longer do what they themselves think unreasonable.

The teaching of Christ is light. We cannot dispute, cannot disagree, about it. It is equally necessary for every man on earth, whatever be his social position. Christ's metaphysical teaching is not new; it is the same doctrine which is written in the hearts of men, and which has been preached by all the sages of the world. Sin, according to Count Tolstoi, consists in conscious failure to abide in the will of God. All violence is sin. All participation in the fruit of violence is sin, for the receiver is as bad as the thief. If he takes money for any of his books, and that money has been stolen, he becomes a sinner equally with the thief. As the distribution of the goods of this life is based upon violence, we live in sin, encompassed by it constantly. We must try to live out of it by obeying Christ's laws. But sin is negative purely, and in reality is non-existent. Only the good is. The orthodox notion of Adam's fall and human depravity he utterly repudiates. Still, Count Tolstoi admits that in the soul, which is of God, there are imperfect elements; diabolic elements, which lead it to choose evil rather than the truth. In that choice lies the only judgment. The truth would have made man free. He chooses falsehood, and he is judged, for he remains in bondage, and does not enter into the freedom which he might otherwise have possessed. As for the idea of other punishment for sin, that, he declared, was contrary to reason. "Punishment and God are antagonistic terms. God is love. The whole idea of future punishment is radically false, and contrary to the idea of God." I asked him how he explained the parable of Lazarus. "Oh," said he, promptly, "that is all wrong. It was spoken in order to rebuke the social system which places a yawning chasm between the rich and the poor, and to satirize the idea very prevalent among the rich that the poor are their natural servants both in this world and the next. The moment Dives sees Lazarus he expects that he will do his bidding. The framework of the satire signifies nothing. Christ constantly took the old Jewish ideas, and worked them into His parables. The idea of judgment was archaic: it was not Christ's. As for the vision in the Apocalypse, that was of no authority."

The other point upon which Count Tolstoi insists is the human character of Christ. Christ's Divinity he recognizes in a sense. Christ spoke the will of God, and He was God, for all of us have what the peasants call a spark of God in his breast. The great object of all religion is to develop that spark to make man more divine. But Christ was only a man like other men. The story of His birth and of His resurrection seems to Count Tolstoi purely mythical. He died, and He did not rise again. He lived, He sinned, He suffered, and He was crucified, rejoicing in His ability to forgive in death those who injured Him. The Atonement he regards as an archaic absurdity. It has had its day, like torture, and disappears before the truer conception of the nature of God.

It is commonly believed that Count Tolstoi denies the immortality of the soul. This is a mistake. It is to him the best beloved of all his speculative doctrines. We had many long talks about the soul and the future life.

"Until two years ago," said he, "I thought but little of the immortality of the soul. Now I think of it constantly, and I ever think of it more and more. It is with difficulty that I can tear my thoughts away from the next world. I regret every moment in which I do not feel that I am dying. If men could fully realize the bulk and nature of the next world there would be no keeping them in this. I long to depart. But this is wrong—I should be patient, and wait. Yet the thought of death is growing so increasingly pleasant that I need to struggle against the fascination of its approach."

There are those who stumble and are offended because of his objections to the miraculous and his rejection of the orthodox theory of the Incarnation; but these details of theoretical or polemical speculation seem to me of comparatively slight importance compared with the loyalty and devotion with which he bows before the authority of Christ. We only believe that Christ was God in so far as we recognize practically from day to day in our life and conduct the supreme authority of His words. If we do not as Christ commanded—if we oppose ourselves to what we believe to be His will—we may subscribe the Athanasian Creed morning, noon, and night, but nevertheless we do not really believe it. The practical importance of the doctrine of the Divinity of Christ has always seemed to me to lie in the fact that it invests His teaching with the authority of the Categorical Imperative. If we do not obey we do not believe; the measure of our obedience is the measure of our belief. Hence, from the point of view of the Gospel, Count Tolstoi's uncompromising demand for literal obedience to the precepts of Christ, even though he may be mistaken in his interpretation, has seemed to afford far more cause for rejoicing than there is reason for lamentation over his hesitation to accept the orthodox formula as to the Divine nature of Christ. If Christ be God, then is He to be obeyed; and, as no one teaches more unreservedly the duty of obeying Him than Count Tolstoi, he seems to arrive at the same end as the Church, although by a different road.

Wherein his doctrine seems to be most lacking is in the absence of any sense of an unseen intelligence in communion with man. That great void will have to be filled up before "Tolstoism" can hope to satisfy the cravings of the human heart. "A stream of tendency" is but a barren substitute for "our Father, which art in heaven.' A Christ who died and did not rise again will never replace in the heart of humanity the living and risen Redeemer.

But the more confident we are in the reality of these things, the more conscious of the craving which they alone can satisfy, the more must we rejoice when those to whom men listen will dedicate the maturity of their powers to proclaim to the world that all the things that are therein are not to be compared to the truth as it is in Jesus. To bring men to Christ even as a man, to teach them to love Him as did the early disciples, is surely the first step in the right road.

I close this account of the distinctive views of Count Tolstoi by the following analysis of his latest work, "Life," which has been published in New York by Messrs. Crowell, but which Mr. Walter Scott will include in his complete English edition of Count Tolstoi's works. It has been sent me by an English friend of the Counts's:—

In "Life" he enforces his previous exhortation to a life copied strictly from that of Christ, by an exact demonstration of its reasonableness; and, to clear the ground, he opens with an attack on all systems which, whether on the part of the Carpenter of Nazareth or against him, have tried to make men bestial by denying a spiritual existence, or to unman them by over-emphasizing it. He arraigns so-called science, the doctrine of the Scribes—Aristotle, Bacon, Comte, Schopenhauer—for having ignored the needs of men to increase a barren knowledge, teaching the separation of the elements to those who would know how to divide their daily bread, and treating force, matter, life, the real problems it had to solve, as axioms in an imponderable philosophy of "psychics:" and which, in order to understand life, observes only its manifestation as movements of matter, forgetting that it studies, not these, but merely their relations and forms. "Look nowhere," it says, "but where the reflections appear; and especially do not regard the object itself, for there is no object, but only its reflection." He turns then to the error of the Pharisees—those who declare that man was put into the world in order that he should get safely out of it—and illustrates the folly of deducing a rational future existence from an irrational one in the present, marking, in his direct fashion, the meanness of such a creed, and outlining incidentally the decadence of forms, which, once the genuine expression of religious emotion, become, by imitation, of chiefest importance in themselves, and are fulfilled with greater solemnity as the meaning of them grows obscure. The negative treatment of the question is completed by an exposition of life, not as the existence of man in time and space, but as the subjection of his animal personality to the law of reason, "the law in accordance with which his life is perfected," and only by means of which, with increasing attainment of happiness through submission to reason, can he rise in the realm of life. Finally the acquirement of this happiness by renunciation of its carnal manifestation is explained, and man's animal personality shown as the mere instrument of life, the worn share in the furrow, which "must not save, but lose, and lose unceasingly," in producing the bread of the world's well-being. The new birth—that sudden, mysterious inspiration of the Spirit, and its consequent, the vital, holy, mysterious aspiration of the man—is worked, with a glance at the possibilities of his universal relationship, into a theory of existence, Buddhistic in its breadth, and Hegelian in exactness; the lives of lost friends being instanced to prove the spiritual force of noble actions, and especially the life of Christ, which still is beside us, as vivid, as visible, to-day as when, for the Jews that rejected Him, it closed on Calvary. Then, to link the previous intimations of the true life together, St. John's definition is taken; and love—not that which embraces humanity, not that towards selected individuals or objects, but given to each equally as his need is, scornful priest and Levite as well as the thief-stripped traveller—love, all believing, all-enduring, never-failing, is expounded; and the prevalent conception of it, and of "the feeling of passion called love," is denounced as mere preference of others for self-pleasing, darkening life, embittering its strife, augmenting the thirst for pleasure, and increasing the terror of death; most fatal, because its fatalest phases are the most admired; and our present life, "composed of individualities bound together, desirous of exterminating and devouring one another," is contrasted with that in a world welded together in mutual service and good-will by the passion of self-sacrifice.

The book closes with a curious inclination towards mystic psychology, though by that title Count Tolstoi would not define it, and treats of the death of the flesh, of the spiritual relationship of every creature, of visible existence as a mere section from the cone of the endless movement of life, and, most interesting chapter of all, of the "life of dead men," which is followed by a short, clever, but hardly satisfactory, note on the use and imitation of pain.

JOURNALISM IN JAPAN.—I.

(FROM OUR TRAVELLING COMMISSIONER.)

Tōkyō, August 18, 1888.

THE watch dogs of civilization sleep with one eye open in Japan, as well as in Northumberland-street or Park-row, and it is fast becoming true that "there's not a foot where man may dwell" but the interviewer dwells there too. Four interviewers for the vernacular press called upon me before I had been forty-eight hours on Japanese soil and when I succumbed, after vainly pleading privilege, it was to find that the alert-minded Japanese has simply taken the American system of interviewing and reduced it to its simplest terms, not to say *ad absurdum*. With him interviewing is strict business from the start, like pulling a tooth or boring a hole, and he wastes no time like his trans-Pacific archetype over pleasant introductory remarks about the weather or your voyage.

THE INTERVIEWER INTERVIEWED.

The operation is as follows. You receive a card bearing a series of cabalistic marks, and uncertain whether your visitor is a Minister of State or a guide in want of a job, you go downstairs and discover a dapper little gentleman, in appearance about nineteen, dressed in faultless foreign fashion, tennis-shoes, flannel trousers, white waistcoat, blue coat, flowing necktie, spectacles and pith-helmet, and speaking English with the accuracy and impressiveness of a copy-book. "Good morning. Are you Mr. Blank?" "Good morning. I am." "I am the reporter of the *So-and-So* newspaper of Tōkyō. Will you permit me to interview you?" "With pleasure." The interviewer then takes a seat, produces a note-book and pencil and begins with the directness of a census-taker: "How old are you, and where were you born?" And when I tell him that I was "born of poor but respectable parents" in the year one, let us say, he gravely commits the unfamiliar phrase to paper. "How long will you stay?—how long since you started?—where have you been?—what is the circulation of your paper?—how do you like Japan?—what do they think of Japan in England?—what is it expected will become of Korea?—will there be war between England and Russia?—will President Cleveland be re-elected?—will Ireland get Home Rule?"—these were all among the questions he pressed upon me with the relentless persistence of a pile-driver. At last when I had been compelled to draw liberally upon my imagination for my facts and the note-book of the enemy of travelling mankind was full, I supposed that the interview was over. Nothing could be further from the interviewer's idea. He settled himself in his chair, re-sharpened his pencil, produced a new note-book, and said, "If anything of interest has ever befallen you upon your travels, please give me full information now." This was too much, and when I said to him as he was going, "If you do me the favour of sending me a copy of the *So-and-so* containing this interview, will you be kind enough to put a mark upon it so that I may know which is the right way upwards?" I thought a twinkle in his eye showed it was dawning upon him at last that to cross-question a solitary and ill-informed individual upon the policies of all nations and the details of his own obscure life, was really a huge joke. But I had my doubts again afterwards when, sure enough, I received an extraordinary looking newspaper with "top" solemnly written on one side of it.

A GENERAL VIEW OF JAPANESE JOURNALISM.

Japanese interviewing, however, like interviewing elsewhere, frequently renders a service to the community, for Ministers of State, even, and many less important personages, are not averse to making their views known on occasion in this way. But journalism has come with a rush in Japan, and there are at the present time too many newspapers for any one of them to have the circulation and therefore the means to become as influential and as enterprising as the great journals of Europe and America. In the whole of Japan there are no fewer than 550 newspapers and periodicals, and in the capital of Tōkyō alone there are seventeen political dailies, with a combined monthly circulation of 3,906,000, and 116 periodicals, circulating together 495,000 copies. With such competition, circulations are of course very small, the largest in Tōkyō, whichever newspaper has it, being probably not much over 10,000 copies, half of them sold in the city itself, and half in the villages around and other towns. A Japanese newspaper is a very different thing from what we are accustomed to find on our breakfaat tables. Our last page is its first; its columns only run half the length of the page; it has no such thing as head lines or "scare heads" and its titles run from top to bottom instead of across; it has but a few rough illustrations; it prints few advertisements, but those are paid for at a comparatively high rate; its price is low, ranging from one to two cents a copy and from 25 to 50 cents a month; and it knows nothing yet of sensational advertisements or flaming posters or deeds of journalistic "derring do." In general, its scale is much more that of the French newspaper than of the world-moving monsters of London and New York. The only evidence of it that one sees in the streets is the newsman, either a lank and lean middle-aged man or else a boy, clad in meagre cotton clothes, trotting along with a bundle of neatly folded papers under his arm, and announcing his passage by the incessant tinkling of a little brass bell tied to his waistband behind.

THE TRIALS OF A JAPANESE COMPOSING ROOM.

The internal organization of a newspaper office is a sad spectacle of daily struggle with difficulties unknown elsewhere and really unnecessary here. The Japanese written and printed character consists of the Chinese ideographs, those complicated square figures made up of an apparent jumble of zigzags and crosses and ticks and triangles and tails, and of the original Japanese syllabary, called *kana*. Of the former there are 20,000 in all, of which, perhaps, 14,000 constitute the scholars' vocabulary, and no fewer than 4,000 are in common daily use: while the 47 simple characters of *kana* are known to everybody. Therefore the Japanese compositor has to be prepared to place in his stick any one of over 4,000 different types—truly an appalling task. From the nature of the problem several consequences naturally follow. First, he must be a good deal of a scholar himself, to recognize all these instantly and accurately; secondly, his eye-sight suffers fearfully and he generally wears a huge pair of magnifying goggles; and third, as it is physically impossible for any one man to reach 4,000 types, a totally different method of case arrangement has to be devised. The "typo," therefore, of whom there are only three or four on a paper, sits at a little table at one end of a large room, with the case containing his 47 *kana* syllables before him. From end to end of the room tall cases of type are arranged like the shelves in a crowded library, a passage three feet wide being left between each two. The compositor receives his "copy" in large pieces, which he cuts into little "takes" and hands each of these to one of half a dozen boys who assist him. The boy takes this and proceeds to walk about among the cases till he has collected each of the ideographs, or square Chinese picture-words, omitting all the *kana* syllables which connect them. While these boys are thus running to and fro, snatching up the types and jostling each other, they keep up a continual chant, singing the name of the character they are looking for, as they cannot recognize it till they hear its sound, the ordinary lower-class Japanese not understanding his daily paper unless he reads it aloud. When a boy has collected all the square characters of his "take" he lays them upon it by the side of the compositor, who sets them up in proper order in his composing-stick, adding the connecting *kana* from the case before him. Then a proof is pulled as with us and taken to two proof-readers, one of whom sings the "copy" aloud to the other. A Japanese composing-room is thus a scene of bustle and noise and laughter and weird noises, the only serious figure being the long-haired "typo" seated afar off by himself and poring over his wretched spider-web letters like some old entomologist with a new beetle under his microscope. (Of the *Romaji Kai*, or attempt to substitute the Western alphabet for the Chinese and Japanese characters, I shall tell when describing the Japanese educational system and its practical results in literature and dress and habits.) The "making up" and stereotyping is like that of old-fashioned offices at home, and the paper is printed upon flat presses fed by hand.

A NEWSPAPER STAFF.

The total number of persons employed on a typical Japanese newspaper, say the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, is as follows:—One political director, one chief editor, five assistant editors, four proof-readers, one shorthand-writer, twelve reporters or news gatherers, three or four compositors, each with several assistants, twelve men in the press room, and minor employés, including distributors, making a total of 150 persons. The reporters are the weak point, for the editor frankly tells you that if they cannot find news they are compelled to bring home fiction, as they are paid by results, and even then they do not often earn more than £2 a month. They therefore deliberately invent a large part of their news. During my own stay the vernacular papers have had fifty items of news about my movements, of ludicrous inaccuracy. So untrustworthy, indeed, is the reporter that an assistant editor is always sent when anybody of importance desires or is invited to be interviewed. As regards the supply of news, the best papers have their own correspondents, almost always men employed on a newspaper, in other chief cities, and some of them have mail correspondents abroad, generally young men who have gone to Europe or America to study. Much enterprise is shown in collecting full accounts of anything that occurs in Japan, but the trail of the untrustworthy reporter is over it all, and this greatly reduces its interest and influence. Most of the papers are owned each by a few rich and influential men who keep in the background.

AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW SETTING.

FOR BINGLEY HALL, NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

OH, Willie, we have missed you!
  We want you yourself,
Not the "friends" who would resist you
  And lay you on the shelf;
We've watched you in the fight
  And you've made our hearts rejoice,
But we want the well-known features,
  And the well-remembered voice,
Like a trumpet in the field,
  Like an ensign in the van—
For, Willie, we have missed you—
  We want the Grand Old Man!

Oh, Willie, we have missed you!
  You'll lead us, in spite
Of Judases who kissed you
  Then stabbed you in the fight!
Our Irish brothers know
  That the world shall never see
False "law" and bogus "order"
  Beat love and liberty;
And the workers are a match
  For Joe and all his clan—
But, Willie, we have missed you,
  We want the Grand Old Man!

Come, Willie, long we've missed you,
  And now you are here!
Let all who've ever hissed you
  Join strength against our cheer!
The darkness did its worst—
  We hail the growing light:
"Democracy" and "Gladstone"
  Are battle-cries of might!
We're strong—if Truth is strength:
  We'll win—if Justice can:
Willie, no more we'll miss you,
  Hurrah for the Grand Old Man!

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We publish elsewhere a letter signed "M.," which we have reason to know represents the views of many of Mr. Gladstone's friends and relatives. Briefly stated, "M.'s" letter is a protest against subjecting Mr. Gladstone to the ordeal of attempting to address 20,000 persons in Bingley Hall. Mr. Gladstone is seventy-seven years of age, and although he bears his years well, that is no reason for sacrificing him to the popular enthusiasm. But alas, alas! what is the use of protests? Mr. Gladstone's family and relatives and friends were up in arms against his accepting the Premiership in 1880. It would kill him, they said, and they believed it. But experience proved that the hard work of the Premiership rather agreed with him than otherwise. The public is, therefore, not likely to be very anxious about the result of the meeting at Bingley Hall; but it is, of course, quite possible that the pitcher may go once too often to the well, and after it is broken lamentation will be idle.

Mr. Gladstone, by the way, has had experience of Bingley Hall before, but we understand that the huge auditorium is to be arranged in such a manner as to reduce the strain upon the speakers to the lowest possible limit. The famous cattle shed, for it is little else, is low, and vast in area. In 1875 Mr. Gladstone spoke from one end, and had to force his voice to the other. In 1888 the platform will be on one side of a "square amphitheatre"—to use the definition of the authorities. At present the "hall" is in possession of Mexican Joe—no relation to Birmingham Joe.

The German Emperor is a bit of a Tartar, and fond of giving those who speak to him a piece of his mind. His rebuke to the Burgomaster of Berlin on Saturday because some Berlin newspapers had vexed him will make municipal functionaries cautious of approaching him for some time to come. It was something like treading unawares upon a torpedo, for the poor Burgomaster who had just exhausted himself in flattering eulogies of the Emperor, to be told that the Emperor regarded with regret and displeasure that

> During the time when he was doing all he could abroad to promote the interests of the Empire there had broken out in the Berlin press a controversy about the affairs of his own family such as no private person ever could put up with. His Majesty appealed to the deputation to exert themselves to put a stop to this impertinence.

Poor Burgomaster! He had as much control over the press as the man in the moon; and the worst of it was, no human being knows what is the impertinence complained of. Angry Emperors, if they cannot be polite, might at least try to be explicit.

According to the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at St. Petersburg, the Russian police arrested a leading Nihilist at Kutais, in the Caucasus, as he was waiting for the arrival of the Tzar. He is said to have had upon him "several explosives in a handy form, as well as some poison in gelatine capsules." He was fortunately arrested before he could use the former, and he failed even to swallow the poison which he had provided for use against emergencies. His name is not given, but it is said that he was a Kouban Cossack, whose career was ruined by being expelled from a University for some alleged political offence, and who consequently became one of the founders of the Southern Revolutionary Society. The news will probably be contradicted, but there is no reason to doubt its accuracy. All other outlets for discontent being closed in Russia but the strait and narrow path of dynamite, it is a mathematical certainty that desperate men will try from time to time to walk therein.

In connection, and contrast, with one of the chief articles in the Gospel according to Count Tolstoi, it is interesting to note the following little passage in Mr. Gladstone's article on Queen Elizabeth:—

> Elizabeth made no direct contribution by her religious policy to another essential requisite of the national character—that, namely, which was represented and fostered by Puritanism, and to which we owe it that the doctrine of non-resistance, the birth-sin of the English Reformation and the plague-spot of the Church of England, did not undermine and absorb the political liberties of the nation.

"Resist not evil," says Count Tolstoi. "The doctrine of non resistance," says Mr. Gladstone, is "a sin" and "a plague-spot." Yet the opposition between the two views is more apparent than real. What Count Tolstoi disapproves is resistance by force, and, after all, passive resistance is not less effective in the long run than active in building up "the political liberties of a nation."

General Boulanger has been "popping up again" with the pertinacity of Mr. Gladstone himself, and his meeting on Saturday night seems to have been an immense success. M. de Blowitz, who has proclaimed the death and burial of Boulangism a score of times, now declares that General Boulanger will overthrow the Republic. This morning he says that—

> Resolute Generals are being sent to a distance from Paris, and whenever General Saussier is removed we may expect some blow to be struck. All this is written from a sense of duty, though it is useless to preach to the deaf and point out dangers to the blind.

But what if the deaf and the blind are only deaf and blind because they believe what M. de Blowitz told them with such positive pertinacity only a few months ago? If the Republic is in danger from General Boulanger, M. de Blowitz, who so industriously poohpoohed Boulangism in its infancy, cannot hold himself free from blame.

We heartily congratulate James Young upon the issue of his trial at the Old Bailey for shooting the scoundrel who ruined his daughter. Mr. Justice Cave stopped the case without calling upon the counsel for the defence, and Mr. Young left the court without even a nominal punishment. That is a very satisfactory result, and one which seems to show that public opinion is becoming much more healthy than it used to be on these matters. A brother who fired at the seducer of his sister in France has just been let off with a merely nominal fine, while the energy of the bench was exhausted in denouncing the complainant, who, although he appeared in the witness-box instead of in the dock, was undoubtedly the real criminal. Unfortunately, in both these cases the avenging relative either missed or failed to seriously injure the culprit.

Mr. Young, immediately on leaving the dock, came down to the *Pall Mall Gazette* office to express to those of our readers who had subscribed for his defence his sincere and grateful thanks. "The judge," said he, "told me that I ought not to take the law into my own "hands. But the law would do nothing for me. It gave me no redress. "I inquired about that before I shot Woolley. If I had done nothing "he would have got off scot free. Surely if the law gives me no redress I "am justified in taking the law into my own hands?" It is worth while noting that the same day that Mr. Justice Cave was cautioning Young against taking the law into his own hands Mr. Justice Stephen in another court said that to charge a man falsely with seducing a girl justified whatever use the accused party made of his "fists, boots, or walking-stick." Why, then, forbid to the father of a girl who has been actually seduced the free use of "toy pistols"?

As for Mr. Edgar Woolley, the low-life Lovelace, his demeanour in court put the last touch of dramatic fitness on his conduct throughout. It was an artistic mixture of indifference and impudence, and when the house surgeon at Guy's testified that he had never been in any danger at all, a visible expression of regret went round the court. Woolley's only anxiety seemed to be to put the worst face on Young's intentions in firing the pistol. In this he entirely failed. Shame Edgar Woolley evidently does not know; but there is another emotion to which he seems more permeable; and fear, we may hope, has taught him a lesson.

What is the real gist of the protest against the examination system which Mr. James Knowles makes in the *Nineteenth Century*? As for the signatories, each of them probably has a different idea in his mind. The net was made very broad in order to catch all kinds of fish—Mr. Bradlaugh as well as Lord Brabourne, and ex-Lord Mayor Ellis as well as Mrs. Annie Besant. There are twenty controversial points at least raised in the protest, and different signatories were caught no doubt by different baits. But what is the gist of the move as a whole? If, as the passage on the Civil Service seems to indicate, it is an attempt to get back the good old times of patronage, it will assuredly fail.

If, on the other hand, it is merely a protest against pushing examinations too far, every sensible man will agree with it. Undoubtedly, the system of "payment by results" in elementary education requires modification. Probably the multiplication of examinations at schools, colleges, and universities is not an unmixed good; and possibly the substitution of open competition for close patronage sometimes deprives the State of good servants. But all this is so obvious, and so universally admitted, that we are somewhat disappointed to find so influential a body of signatories recommending no better or speedier remedy than one Royal Commission *plus* three Special Committees for certain and as many more as can be induced to serve.

And meanwhile we notice one fallacy which underlies the whole case of the memorialists. It is similar to that made by people who see that education is not doing all that was expected of it and who rush thereupon to the conclusion that education is a mistake. It does not occur to them that the sort of education given may be what is to blame. So here at least half the faults laid at the door of the examination system

are really due to bad examiners. All denunciations of "cramming," for instance, either have nothing in them except scholastic jealousy, or mean that the examiners in question are incompetent.

"You are quite right," writes a correspondent, "in saying that 'the Liberal caucus' has been badly beaten at Merthyr. The blow will do it good. It does not come out of the affair with anything like credit. The method of selection it adopted was stupid, and it went wrong from the first. It believed itself so strong that it took no real account of the true facts of the situation, and it was entirely blind up to the very last as to the forces at work beneath the surface. The Liberal Association selected an unknown man, and was sure of its power to carry him, though the polling shows how completely it had lost 'touch' of the constituency—a fault not uncommon where, as at Merthyr, there has been no contest for eight years. Mr. Griffiths had alienated the Roman Catholics by some indiscreet remarks on national education. There are 3,000 Catholic voters in the constituency, and probably two-thirds of them voted for Mr. Pritchard Morgan. They were Home Rulers and mainly Irish, but they were sensitive to what they regarded as amounting to a religious insult, although nothing of the kind was intended. Mr. Griffiths did not conciliate the 'religious fractions' in the constituency. He meant well, but his speeches worked ill."

The periodical censorship debate is once more raging in France, and the *Figaro* has been collecting the opinions of several eminent dramatists and literary men. M. Zola sees no more reason for a censorship of plays than for a censorship of candles. M. Renan, on the other hand, compares the censors to the inspectors of the *halles* who take care that diseased meat shall not be exposed for sale. M. de Goncourt holds the censorship a futile absurdity. M. Henri Becque denounces it as a stupid tyranny, and M. Bergerat ("Caliban") remarks that in his opinion an abhorrence of the censorship is the one incontrovertible mark of true liberalism. Among supporters of the office M. Alexandre Dumas is the chief, his reason being, apparently, that it does not annoy him and that it does annoy M. Zola. M. Augier is undecided. M. Jules Simon and M. Daudet, oddly enough, take the point of view of Mr. Gilbert's "young lady in the dress circle," and declare that but for the censors no paterfamilias could with an easy mind take his wife and daughters to the theatre. If the French censorship, as at present exercised, tranquillizes the *bon bourgeois*, he must have a genius for tranquillity.

NEW BOOKS.

MOMMSEN ABRIDGED.

"The History of the Roman Republic." Abridged from the History by Professor Mommsen. By C. Bryans and F. J. N. Hardy. (Bentley and Son.) The critic here has little to do. Mommsen we take for granted. For learning, for broad and philosophic views, and for style he is unquestionably first among the historians of the Republic. There are things one may not like in him, his Cæsar-worship, for instance; but his pre-eminence has to be acknowledged. How, then, have Messrs. Bryans and Hardy performed their task? Very satisfactorily, we think. Every one who can read Mommsen himself will, of course, continue to do so by preference, in his native German, or, failing the power to do so, in the excellent translation that we have of him. But *non cuivis contingit* to read several closely printed volumes. "Abridged for Colleges and Schools" appears on the back of this volume. Perhaps the word "colleges" might be struck out, at least in its sense as a seat of the higher education. But for "schools" this book is all that could be wished. We have school histories of Rome of about the same size as this volume, and they have merits of their own; but we should prefer this abridged Mommsen to any one of them. It is to the translators, we presume, that we owe an excellent essay on the "Sources of Roman History."

"JOHN BUNYAN."

"Life of John Bunyan." By Edmund Venables. (Walter Scott.) There is little or nothing new to be said about Bunyan, as far as the facts and circumstances of his life are concerned, after the exhaustive treatise of Dr. Brown. Yet this convenient volume from the pen of Canon Venables is not superfluous or out of place. The writer knows and loves his subject; he is sympathetic and candid, and he uses a vigorous style. A man who wants to know something about the great Englishman, what manner of man he was, under what surroundings he produced the works that have immortalized him, cannot do better than consult this little book. Bunyan's great work has overshadowed all else that he wrote; yet the "Holy War" is a fine allegory, and he was a keen and powerful controversialist. Canon Venables is an excellent critic; while he discusses with fairness the subject of Bunyan's treatment by the authorities of his day—a thorny question for an Anglican clergyman to handle. As to the principle of persecution there is little to be said. All but a few isolated thinkers in those days approved it. Even the Quakers were intolerant, supposing their speeches translated into action. So far the men who imprisoned Bunyan were not specially blameworthy. It is of the details of their conduct that it is difficult to judge. Was it stern or brutal? Here our author holds the balance fairly. The length of the imprisonment is shocking; but the treatment of the prisoner was, with some exceptions, mild. At times it was indulgent. Professor Eric Robertson may congratulate himself on a creditable addition to the series which he is editing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. GLADSTONE AT BINGLEY HALL.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Is it too late to alter the programme of Mr. Gladstone's visit to Birmingham so far as to avoid the risk of so straining his voice that he may not recover the use of it for the work of next session? When his once splendid voice was at its best the strain of addressing 17,000 would have been severe. It is now perilous. What are Mr. Arnold Morley and Mr. Schnadhorst about to permit it? Let Mr. Gladstone address two or three thousand people, and let him show himself to the crowd at Bingley Hall. If he address that vast audience it is impossible that more than a third of them at most can hear him. Why, then, should he be made to strain his voice in the vain effort to reach them all? Let his younger lieutenants speak in Bingley Hall, and let Mr. Gladstone deliver his speech where he can use his voice without risk of irretrievably disabling it. Pray use your influence to induce the good people of Birmingham to remember that Mr. Gladstone is approaching his eightieth year.—I remain, &c.,

October 27.

THE NINTH OF NOVEMBER.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—As so many people are specially interested just now in the East-end in consequence of the recent tragedies, will you kindly allow me to state that we have arranged to give a big feed on the 9th of November in the Great Assembly Hall, so that while the great dinner is in progress at the Guildhall a good meat tea will be given to the poor at the East-end, with the accompaniment of a little music and singing. Our large hall is so arranged that over three thousand persons can be seated at one time for a meal, and we have all the necessary appliances on the premises. I feel sure that numbers of people would like to help us in carrying out this suggestion, which will make a happy meeting for these thousands of the needy poor, at any rate for one night in the year, and that on the day when the hungry and destitute might be apt to draw a comparison between their condition and that of their more fortunate brethren. We have plenty of willing and able voluntary workers who will see that the tickets are given in the right quarters, and assist in the distribution of food when the guests are assembled. We shall be glad if friends who give will also come and help in the distribution of their bounty. All we need now is the money to put this "happy thought" into execution. Contributions for this purpose will be thankfully received by, yours faithfully,

FREDK. N. CHARRINGTON.

Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road, E., Oct. 27.

UNIONIST ARITHMETIC.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I trust you will allow me a few lines to reply to your remarks in yesterday's *Pall Mall*. You ask first why I selected 1885 instead of 1886. The reason was that the election of 1886 affords no materials for such a comparison, as comparatively few seats were contested. Next you ask, why should it be assumed that a majority of those who did not vote were Unionists? I should have thought the reasons sufficiently obvious, but I need not discuss them because I did not base my conclusion in any way on this hypothesis. Next you observe that I excluded non-contested seats. This I could not avoid, as we have no statistics with reference to them. I did allude to them, but since there were only as you say 24, of which 19 returned Home Rulers and 5 Unionists, the numbers could not materially affect the result.

You speak of the figures prepared by the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union as "cooked," but I do not quite understand the sense in which you use the word "cooked," as I do not understand that you dispute their accuracy. According to the figures collected by the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, 80 seats were contested out of 100. In these constituencies there were 590,000 electors, 145,000 of whom did not vote; 300,000 voted for Parnellite and 150,000 for Unionist candidates. These figures certainly appear to show that about one-third of the voters are Unionist. I regret your sneer at proportional representation, but surely it is in accordance with Liberal principles that Unionists and Home Rulers should be represented in Parliament in proportion to their numbers in the constituencies.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN LUBBOCK.

High Elms, October 27.

P.S.—As regards your remark about the report in the *Daily Chronicle*, it is, I should have thought, sufficiently obvious from the context that a few words have dropped out. I wrote yesterday and asked to have it corrected. The whole gist of my argument was that something like one-third of the Irish are Unionists.

[We decidedly do dispute the I.L.P.U.'s figures. The number of seats in Ireland is 103, of which 79 were contested. Of the 5 unopposed Unionist returns, two were at Dublin University, at which the total number of electors is only 4,000 odd. The 18 Unionists in 1885 represented 879,554 people. The 85 Parnellites represented 4,299,782 persons. Yet Sir J. Lubbock says that one-third of the Irish are Unionists. We can only repeat that it is lucky for some of us that he does not carry his Unionist arithmetic into banking. As for Proportional Representation, the contested seats in 1886 would numerically have gone to 17¼ Unionists and 16¾ Parnellites. How would Sir John have carried this division out?—ED. *P.M.G.*]

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CARLYLE AND TENNYSON.

REMINISCENCES OF AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST.

MR. JOHN R. THOMPSON in 1864 went to London to take an editorial position on the *Index*, a journal supported by the Confederate Government with the intention of influencing England and France to further its cause. Mr. Thompson remained abroad two years. The following extracts from his diary when in England are published in *Lippincott's* for November:—

TEA WITH THOMAS CARLYLE.

October 14, 1864.—Drank tea and spent the evening with Thomas Carlyle at 5, Cheyne-row. Mrs. Carlyle for some time has been an invalid, but made her appearance. Lady Ashburton and Miss Baring came in after tea. Mr. Carlyle said it was his habit to drink five cups of tea. He ran off into table-talk about tea and coffee, told us that he had found in Lord Russell's "Memoirs of Moore," which he called a rubbishy book, the origin of the word *biggin*—it comes from one Biggin, a tinner, who first made the vessel and was knighted afterwards. Then he talked of pipes and tobacco, and recited the old verse, "Think of this, and smoke tobacco." There was but one honest pipe made in Britain—by a Glasgow man, who used a clay found in Devonshire. Mr. Carlyle inquired about the Confederacy, its resources, army, its supplies of food and powder. He read a letter from Emerson, in which the Yankee philosopher declared that the struggle now going on was the battle of humanity. When we rose to say good-night, he called a servant for his coat and boots (he had received us in dressing-gown and slippers), and walked with us within a stone's throw of Grosvenor Hotel, two miles, at half-past eleven! On the way passing Chelsea Hospital, he burst into a tribute to Wren, the architect, of whom he said there was a rare harmony, a sweet veracity, in all his work. We mentioned Tennyson, and he spoke with great affection of him, but thought him inferior to Burns: he had known "Alfred" for years: said he used to come in hob-nailed shoes and rough coat, to blow a cloud with him. Carlyle said he thought Mill's book on Liberty the greatest nonsense he ever read, and spoke despairingly of the future of Great Britain; too much money would be the ruin of the land.

Nov. 16.—At Carlyle's, who made many inquiries about Lee, whom he greatly admires. He talked brilliantly; spoke disparagingly of Napier and other English historians,—said they knew nothing of war as an art.

SMOKING A PIPE WITH TENNYSON.

Nov. 24.—Spent the evening at the house of Mr. Woolner, sculptor, with Tennyson, a quiet, simple man, who smoked a pipe and drank hot punch with us. He deplored the American war, and talked of the Yankees, whom he detested.

June 30, 1866.—Went with Bertrand Payne, Esq., to Lymington, thence by ferry to Yarmouth, where we took a carriage for Farringford, the residence of Tennyson, and were warmly received by him. A lovelier spot would be difficult to find. An irregular Gothic cottage, surrounded by beautiful trees, the ilex and the elm, and exquisite turf, and with glimpses of the sea from almost every window, abundant roses, and a thrifty magnolia grandiflora growing on the south wall, nailed up like apricots, and almost secluded from the world. All was charming; books everywhere, engravings, a few paintings, casts, and statuettes. Dined at seven. Mrs. Tennyson, a most gentle lady, in evident feeble health, with remains of rare beauty, the poet's sister, an old maid, his boys Hallam and Lionel, this was the family. After dinner, which was excellent but simple—soup, salmon, roast mutton, ducks, peas, tarts, pudding, strawberries, and cherries—the gentlemen adjourned to the top of the house, where, in the poet's sanctum, we had pipes and talk till two o'clock.

July 1.—I came down at nine and attended prayers, Mrs. Tennyson conducting the service. Took a walk to Freshwater Bay, and returned to lunch. In the afternoon Tennyson, Payne, and I walked in the direction of the Needles, wind blowing a gale. Mrs. Cameron, the amateur in photography, came in after dinner and asked us to sit. In the morning I sat with Tennyson in his den, where he read me an unpublished poem in continuation of the "Northern Farmer." Tennyson repeated "My Heart's in the Highlands" with great unction, and said nobody wrote such music nowadays. Left Farringford at 3 P.M.

CONVERSATIONS WITH CARLYLE.

May 17, 1865.—Went to Chelsea. Mr. Carlyle amused us much by his comments on the proclamation of Johnson. He styled him a sanguinary tailor seated on Olympus.

Nov. 15.—Called on Carlyle. Found the Irish patriot, Gavan Duffy, there. Carlyle gave us a graphic account of a visit to the thieves' quarter in Whitechapel. He also spoke of the great ignorance of the educated classes in England and Germany of German history.

Jan. 25, 1866.—Called at Cheyne-row. Found Carlyle in the best of humours. He gave us an account of the rise of Chartism in England. He denounced the Emperor Napoleon and John Bright with equal severity, and while there was not one noble soul to be found in all France, England had become a horrible discordant blacksmith's shop.

THE SAGE OF CHELSEA AS JEREMIAH.

June 1.—Met in Hyde Park Carlyle, the first time since the death of his wife. We walked as far as Brompton-road. He talked with all his peculiar brilliancy; said the failure of Overend and Co. was the legitimate result of the limited liability companies, that commercial men of England were mashing their faces into pancakes against the adamant of things. Speaking of Jefferson Davis, he declared that, looking at the war from first to last, Davis seemed to him one of the manliest actors in it, and whatever the jury might say on his trial, the grand jury of mankind had already declared him not guilty. Mr. Carlyle said he had read Moncure Conway's paper in *Fraser's Magazine* on Cincinnati, and shut up the book thanking God that he was four thousand miles from it all. Concerning great men, he said, never was greater mistake than that of believing great emergencies produced great men; they were not always to be had when wanted. Referring to George III., he highly extolled his courage in the Lord George Gordon riots, and praised the library he left to the British Museum, as on the whole the best he had seen, telling me he had written his "French Revolution" from the authorities he found there.

June 15.—Went to Chelsea to see Mr. Carlyle. Saw his brother and his niece Mrs. Welsh. Mr. Carlyle said it seemed to him men were bent on reversing the idea of a millennium, which was to lock up the devil a thousand years, and were going to give him a free passage to do his worst on earth.

Sept. 4.—Spent the evening with Carlyle. He talked delightfully of many matters. Speaking of literature, he said it had so degenerated that we might hope an end was coming to books, and that after a while we might relapse into the taciturnity of our ancestors.

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At Home and Abroad.

President Carnot has signed a decree extending until January 1 next the delay for registration granted to foreigners who are settled in France.

It is reported from Wady Halfa that Walad-el-Njumi, the Emir of Dongola, has died from the effects of poison.

An anonymous donor has forwarded £500 to the fund for maintaining the cruising hospital ships of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

The Bulgarian Sobranje was opened on Saturday by Prince Ferdinand, who declared that, owing to the prevalence in the country of general peace and contentment, the just cause of Bulgaria was daily becoming stronger.

Information has reached the Spanish Government, from Paris, that Señor Zorrilla has arranged a compact with Señor Pi y Margall, the leader of the Federal Republicans, to unite their forces.

Archbishop Angelic, of Carlovitz, who last week signified his approval of King Milan's divorce, has suddenly announced that he resigns his seat. Failing health is alleged as the motive for this resignation.

The *Riforma*, in a review of Italian commerce, declares that Italy is about to seek fresh outlets for her goods, with a view to compensating herself for the loss of the French market.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of the Rev. Joshua Ingham Brooke to the vicarage of Halifax, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Canon Pigou, D.D.

A meeting of the Working Men's Congress was held at Bordeaux on Saturday evening. The proceedings were of a disorderly character, and three arrests were made by the police.

A severe storm prevailed in the Irish Channel on Saturday night, and caused great delay to the mail boat. In Cumberland and Westmoreland considerable damage was done by floods, and numbers of sheep were drowned.

Lord Abington, who owns a considerable portion of the borough of Dorchester, has announced his intention of offering himself as a candidate for the Eastern division of Dorchester for the Dorset County Council.

The Maori football team gained another success on Saturday, when they defeated Dewsbury by two dropped goals to nothing. The West Bromwich Albion were victorious over the Canadians by a goal to nothing.

The death is announced of the Abbé Crozes, the venerable chaplain of La Roquette, who had, during his lifetime, offered religious consolation to so many modern criminals at the moment of execution, and whose recollections were of the most dramatic kind.

Without questioning the possibility of the Mahdists damming the Atbara, as suggested by Sir Samuel Baker, a Cairo correspondent states that this theory does not account for the present low Nile. The water of the Atbara is distinguishable from that of the White Nile, and it is the latter that is wanting.

The Duchess of Connaught has attended a course of nursing lectures with a St. John Ambulance class at Poona, India, and is reported to have passed a very satisfactory examination. Her Royal Highness obtained the "first aid" certificate some weeks previously.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is still suffering from an attack of rheumatic gout, and was unable to officiate yesterday at the Metroplitan Tabernacle. At the morning service a letter was read, in which the earnest prayers of the congregation attending the tabernacle were besought on Mr. Spurgeon's behalf.

King George, in opening the Greek Chamber on Saturday, expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the nation since he took the oath to the Constitution twenty-five years ago; and also at being able to announce the betrothal of the Duke of Sparta to the Princess Sophie of Prussia.

At the Wandsworth police-court on Saturday, George Stevens, a beerhouse keeper, was fined £20 for keeping a betting-house at Battersea; Henry White, a bookmaker, the same sum, for using the house for betting; and William Burden, a stonemason, 40s., for aiding and abetting Stevens.

The German Admiral has re-established a naval garrison in Bagomoyo, where there are still constant nightly skirmishes. Three messengers from the German Company to the settlers at Mpwapwa were murdered last Friday on the coast.

Count Teleki, with Lieutenant Hohnel, have arrived at Zanzibar well, and report the discovery of a lake named Basson-Aros due north of L. Baringo. This lake, which is filled by two rivers flowing into its north end from the west and north, extends from 2 deg. to 5 deg. north and west of L. Samburu.

The Court of Appeal on Saturday affirmed the judgment of Mr. Justice Kekewich, who had granted an injunction against the carrying on of "the Queen's Jubilee Hospital" at Gloucester-terrace, Old Brompton-road, in contravention of a covenant in the original lease.

Mr. Gladstone paid a visit, on Saturday, to the Grosvenor Museum, Chester (which has been constructed mainly by the generosity of the Duke of Westminster), in order to inspect the fine collection of Roman remains recently found in the North Wall of the city.

The *Politische Correspondenz* learns from St. Petersburg that the Grand Duke Paul, who has arrived in Athens, in order to attend the Royal *fêtes*, will probably be betrothed to Princess Alexandra of Greece, before leaving the Greek capital.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Naval and Military Defence of this country, of which Lord Hartington is chairman, will reassemble on November 8. It is understood that the next evidence will be given by Lord Wolseley and General Nicholson.

Cardinal Haynald, Archbishop of Kolocza, in Hungary, met with an accident on Friday. He was in an open carriage when the horses bolted and he was flung into a ditch. Stunned by his fall, his Eminence was picked up senseless, but he has since recovered, and only complains of a slight injury to the shoulder.

A relief fund has been opened in London for the sufferers by the recent disastrous floods in Mexico. Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street; Antony Gibbs and Sons, 15, Bishopsgate-street; Haggard, Hale, and Pixley, 26, Austinfriars; and the London Bank of Mexico and South America, 144, Leadenhall-street.

Sir George Trevelyan, addressing a crowded public meeting at Morpeth on Saturday night, declared that as the result of inquiries which he made when Chief Secretary for Ireland he came to the conclusion with some reluctance that the wish for Home Rule in Ireland depended not upon any agrarian feeling, but upon a deep feeling of a different origin which would last, and be as strong as ever even though the agrarian question were settled. What remained of crime, however, was agrarian, and was the result of evictions.

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THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE BERLIN PRESS.

A PUBLIC IMPERIAL REBUKE.

An incident occurred on Saturday which caused a profound sensation in Berlin. The day's programme of the Emperor included the opening and consecration of a new church, as well as the reception of a civic deputation, and it was in connection with the latter event that the incident arose. The foundation-stone of the new "Church of the Holy Cross" was laid a year or two ago by the late Emperor Frederick. The ceremony of Saturday was performed with much religious pomp, and when the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Empress, entered the sacred edifice, and was presented with the keys, his Majesty expressed the great satisfaction which he felt at thus witnessing the consummation of a work that bore such eloquent and pathetic traces of his deceased father's spirit and activity.

When the ceremony was over the Emperor drove to the Schloss to receive a civic deputation which had begged for leave to congratulate his Majesty on his safe return from his round of visits, and at the same time to announce the city's intention of commemorating the event by erecting upon the Schlossplatz a fountain of brass or stone—the creation of Reinhold Begas, one of Germany's greatest living sculptors. Herr von Forckenbeck, Burgomaster, who headed the deputation, read an address, which was effusively loyal in tone, referring to the olive branch of peace which the Emperor had lately carried through the nations, and comparing the high, up-spouting water-jet of the fountain to the joy wherewith the people rose from their workaday troubles to the contemplation of the lofty aims which a beloved Prince had fixed upon for the present and the distant future. When the Burgomaster had ended, the Emperor, who had listened to his words with a serious air, replied to the following effect :—

Gentlemen,—I thank you for having followed me everywhere on my late tour with your friendly wishes. I am joyfully surprised by this unexpected compliment on the part of the city. I have just come from the consecration of a church, and it would give me especial satisfaction to attend further ceremonies of the kind in our city. But it was painful to me to think that when sojourning in distant lands, where I was working for the good of the empire, a portion of the national (*Vaterländische*, but according to another account *Berliner*) press took to discussing the most private affairs of me and my family in a manner which no private person would put up with. Gentlemen, I am about to take up my abode within the walls of this city, and I trust you will do what in you lies to prevent the recurrence of such things.

How the members of the deputation looked on while listening to these words of the Emperor is not recorded, but, according to the *National Zeitung*, his Majesty, after again conveying his thanks for the compliment which had been paid him, at once left the room in a serious mood, without extending his hand to the Burgomaster or asking him to present his colleagues.

THE RED RIVER RAILWAY CONFLICT.

THE MILITIA APPLIED FOR.

The Manitoban Government on Thursday last sent a gang of labourers to construct a railroad crossing at Headingly on the Portage La Prairie route, where it crosses the Canadian Pacific branch line. The men completed the crossing, and left a guard of constables. Superintendent Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific Company, with a large force, afterwards attacked and drove them off, and destroyed the crossing, carrying the rails to Winnipeg. The affair has caused much excitement. Large forces of constables are swarming up, and both sides are determined. Mr. Whyte says :—

I can muster a greater force than the whole province. Within a few hours I can bring 2,000 men on the ground, and if a stronger force is necessary I can reinforce them with 2,000 more. Before our company will be beaten in this matter all the men on the line will be brought to assist in the defence. My instructions are to prevent a crossing of our line being made.

Three hundred Canadian Pacific men have arrived at Morris, and are building a fence across the Red River Valley. The whole country is aroused. The Northern Pacific men, with the Provincial forces, are gathering to protect the crossing of the labourers at Morris, where a crossing is to be forced. The Ottawa Militia Department has received notice that the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company asks for the services of troops at Portage La Prairie should they be required.

DEATH OF PRINCESS HELENE OF WALDECK-PYRMONT.

From Pyrmont comes news of the death from heart disease of Princess Hélène of Waldeck in her fifty-eighth year. The deceased Princess, Hélène Wilhelmine Henriette Pauline Marianne, was born on the 12th of August, 1831, the daughter of the late Duke, and sister of the present Duke of Nassau. The Princess was the eldest child of the late Duke by his second marriage with Pauline, daughter of Paul, Prince of Würtemberg. In 1853 she married Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont, to whom she bore issue four daughters and a son. The eldest daughter is the Princess Pauline, married to Alexis, Hereditary Prince of Bentheim; the second, Emma, who was born in 1858, and who married in 1879 William III., King of the Netherlands (her senior by 41 years), to whom she bore in 1880 the Princess Royal, the heiress to the throne of Holland; the third, Hélène, the widow of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, who died in 1884. The Hereditary Prince Frederick was the fourth child, born in 1865, and another Princess, Elizabeth, was born in 1873. Princess Hélène died on Friday at Arolsen. It may be added that the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont was on Friday last lying seriously ill at his castle at Pyrmont, and that the Hereditary Prince had been summoned in haste to his father's bedside. The Duchess of Albany has left Scotland for Germany.

THE WINE PRODUCE OF EUROPE.

The following estimate has been made of the average yearly produce of wine in the various wine-producing countries of Europe. The figures represent hectolitres of 22 gallons each :—

France	45,000,000	Germany	2,130,000
Italy	27,538,000	Southern Russia	2,000,000
Spain	25,000,000	Switzerland	1,280,000
Austria-Hungary	14,000,000	Servia	700,000
Portugal	4,000,000	European Turkey	600,000
Greece	2,500,000	Roumania	336,335

Thus the total wine produced in Europe fairly may be estimated at 125,084,335 hectolitres, equal to about 2,752 million gallons, which, at six bottles to the gallon, is 16,512 million bottles, or about four dozen bottles of wine to each inhabitant of Europe.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

BOULANGER'S VIEW OF THE REVISION SCHEME.

"A DELUSION, A SNARE, AND AN INSULT."

General Boulanger received a great ovation at a banquet given on Saturday evening in his honour by the Patriotic League and the National Revision League, at the Brasserie Européenne, in the Avenue Lowendall, in the neighbourhood of the Ecole Militaire. The hall was crammed at an early hour, and after the banquet M. Laguerre rose to his feet, denounced Parliament, and exhorted the General to continue confident, since France was with him, and Paris too. He drank to the future deputy for Paris. General Boulanger began by saying that he desired to restore to the army and the nation, now one and indivisible, that confidence which alone could render them invincible. Revision and reform were the means, and the country approved his programme. A ruinous and corrupt *régime* was now unmasked. Society was to be reconstituted; and so convinced was the Government of the wish for revision that it had itself introduced a bill with this object. This bill was a delusion and a snare—an insult to the sound sense of the public. The country wanted the authorities to be responsible; but what was the President of the Republic? A kind of *fainéant* Pontiff. The Ministers were also irresponsible, and even the Chamber would, if M. Floquet's idea of a partial renewal of its ranks were carried out, be converted into another Senate. This was Revision according to the Cabinet. It was brought forward by Pontius Pilates, who washed their hands of what might happen to France provided they could continue to exploit her. M. Ferry's Revision was a mystification. M. Floquet's Revision would be nothing but an *avortement*. He himself, on the other hand, wished to endow the nation with new institutions respecting all liberties and all initiative. He had learnt, as a soldier, to place his country's interests above all else, to acknowledge no will but its own. This feeling he had preserved. It was the best guide in political as in military life. Parties were nought: the nation was everything. The people should dispose of its destinies: the Government should obey its behests and satisfy its aspirations. This was the very essence of the Republic, and he would defend it as he had defended the national honour and flag. Then would the true Republic be formed. His would not be the Republic of a party, but of all. It would not be the parliamentary, but the national, Republic. So let them all toil to secure this end, and constitute an honest and proud Republic, formed by the people, and for the people, and capable of restoring to France by pacific means her place and glorious mission among the nations. Quoting once more his famous formula, "Dissolution, Revision, *Constituante*," the General in louder tones cried: "I raise my glass in honour of the city of Paris and the department of the Seine. Vive la France! Vive la République!"

LONDON, PARIS, AND THE RIVIERA.

From November 7 next the special train of the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons Lits et Grands Express Européens, known as the "Calais-Pau Express," and composed exclusively of the "trains de luxe" of this company, will run every Wednesday. The departures from London are fixed for 9.40 A.M. from Charing-cross, and 10 A.M. from Victoria, crossing from Dover to Calais by the new rapid boats, leaving Paris (Gare d'Orleans) at 6.58 P.M., and arriving at Pau the next morning at 7.35. At first the return journey from Pau to Paris and London will not be a "train de luxe," but a sleeping car containing twenty berths, which will leave Pau at 12.55 P.M. every Thursday and arrive in Paris early on Friday in time to catch the first trains to England. The rapidity of this service cannot fail to be popular. The bi-weekly service of the "train de luxe" to the Riviera will begin on the first Saturday in November, and the Wednesday departures of this train will be in connection at Marseilles with the new steamer *Eugène Pereire*, of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, thus enabling passengers from London to reach Algeria within fifty hours.

THIRTEEN WHALERS WITH FIVE HUNDRED MEN ICEBOUND.

Intelligence received from Alaska states that thirteen whalers are icebound in long. 174 deg. west, and lat. 74 deg. north, and that their position is hopeless. Over five hundred persons are on board the vessels, which, together with their cargoes, are expected to become a total loss.

A BUS-DRIVER'S IMITATION OF BALDWIN.

A rival to Professor Baldwin in the person of George Higgins, the driver of a Clapton omnibus, appeared at Lea Bridge-road, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of going through an aërial performance of the kind identified with the name of Baldwin. The exhibition had been well advertised, and a multitude, estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 persons, assembled to witness it from the vicinity of Hackney Marshes. A considerable wind was blowing, and this gave rise to a rumour that the "professor" refused to risk making the ascent on account of the consequent danger. It was now past five o'clock, and the people were turning to go homewards, when the arrangements for the ascent were finally completed, and the balloon was set free and rose rapidly, carrying the aëronaut with it. The balloon, the Eagle, lent by Captain Orton for the occasion, swung with wide and enormous sweeps before a strong south-westerly wind. It had nearly passed from sight, at an estimated height of about one thousand yards, when he let go. He seemed to fall over on his side, and to be in the act of turning ominously head over heels, when suddenly the parachute opened out, and pulling him up at once, restored him to nearly a perpendicular position. The rest of the descent to earth was performed with the easy motion so characteristic of Baldwin's descents at the Alexandra Palace, and presently Higgins was again safe on the earth, but not before having a rather rough tumble at the moment of reaching it.

TWO TONS OF EVIDENCE FOR THE COMMISSION.

It is stated that the books and papers relating to the accounts of the National League, with regard to the production of which Sir James Hannen intimated that the powers of the Commission might have to be exercised, have now been surrendered for the inspection of the court. The cases containing the books and papers in question, some two tons in weight, arrived in London by the London and North Western Railway on Saturday morning.

LIBELLING A MINISTER.—£2,000 DAMAGES.

Mr. Justice Stephen and a jury on Saturday concluded the trial of the libel action brought by the Rev. E. Roberts, a Congregational minister at Cardiff, against Messrs. D. Owen and Co., for imputing immorality to him in the *Western Mail*. The plaintiff swore on Friday that there was no foundation for the allegation that he was the father of a child belonging to a girl who was formerly in his service. Five thousand pounds damages was claimed, and the jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for £2,000, for which sum judgment was given with costs.

FOURTH EDITION.

TODAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

Lord Sackville's recall—about which the only question now is, I suppose, between days and weeks—will not be altogether unwelcome to himself. Sir Lionel Sackville-West has only recently succeeded (under special remainder) to his brother's barony of Sackville, and therewith to the estate of Knole Park. He may well want to come and set so splendid a house in order.

***

The British Ambassador at Washington is, by the way, a direct descendant of the Sir Thomas West who was a Governor-General of Virginia in the seventeenth century, and after whose title (Delawarr) the great river of Pennsylvania and New Jersey received its name.

***

Lord Sackville's household at Washington consists of three beautiful and accomplished daughters, the eldest of whom is the presiding lady of the Legation. The building, which is owned by the British Government, is one of the largest in Washington, and for social entertainments is more convenient than the Executive Mansion itself.

***

A little incident that occurred the other day when the Prince of Wales was passing through Calais shows very pointedly the impression which his marked dislike for his nephew the German Emperor has made in France. As the Prince was stepping on to the boat, he was accosted by a man who in the name of the "Commissionaires of Calais" thanked him for leaving Vienna on the day of the German Emperor's arrival!

***

Professor Huxley has just returned to England from a long stay abroad. Though better for the change, he is still unable to do much work; but it will have been seen from his article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* last week that his pen at any rate has not lost its cunning.

***

Mrs. Langworthy, who has been staying down at Margate for the last two months, left London for Paris on Saturday morning. The little Gladys, "the alleged child," being a ward of the court, special permission was necessary to enable her to leave the jurisdiction. Before leaving London, Mrs. Langworthy entertained at dinner on Friday, at the Grand Hotel, a few of the legal friends who had helped her to her victory in the law courts.

***

I was in Birmingham a day or two ago, and was amused by two photographs, "all very fine and large," which were attracting quite a crowd. They were Mr. Chamberlain, senior, and Mr. Chamberlain, junior, each wearing an eyeglass, each sporting an orchid, each smiling the complacent, cocksure regulation Chamberlain family smile.

***

The appearance of Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the shop windows of Birmingham means that he is being launched into local politics by his great father. But the grave and reverend signors of the Midland capital scarcely relish being told how to manage their own affairs by this self-sufficient, fluent, superior young blood of tender years. Some call him "Gasworks"—others—more cruel—"the lad."

***

When the late Mr. John R. Thompson was over in London editing the Confederate organ in the City, he was introduced to the Reform Club. When there he saw Mr. Sala, whom he noted down as "a very vulgar and dissipated-looking man." Mr. Thompson is dead, but Mr. Sala still lives. Surely Elizabeth Stoddard, who edits the Diary in *Lippincott*, should have struck out this passage. It is not likely to predispose our clubs to extend their hospitality to diary-writing visitors.

***

Editors have their rise and fall as well as Emperors. A few months ago Mr. Frederick Greenwood's words on public affairs stood out in all the dignity of large type and all the pomp of the editorial "We." But this morning he has come down to a small-print letter in the *Times*, which not one reader in ten will do him the reverence to notice. This is a great pity, for the letter is a very able one, and will quicken the wish that Mr. Greenwood's undoubted abilities may yet find play in some such congenial sphere—such as the *Saturday Review*, for instance, would afford.

***

There are not many good stories in the O'Connell Correspondence, but one of them tells how it was O'Connell became so crack a shot with his pistol that he was a terror to duellists. Living in a commonwealth of dogs he was compelled to shoot the curs which snapped at his horse's heels. Practice made perfect, and the Liberator became one of the best marksmen of his time.

***

The publication of Lord Stratford's Life has led to the revival in a new and more authentic form of the story of the Great Eltchi's vow of vengeance against the Tzar Nicholas. As amended, it runs thus. An English peer, still living, brought Sir Stratford Canning the news that the British fleet was expected next day in the Bosphorus. The British Ambassador heard the news, and then, as if unconscious of the presence of his visitor, he strode up and down the room, stroking his chin. Then he said: "The fleet will be here to-morrow! Then war is inevitable, and I will take care it is not avoided. I vowed to have my revenge on that man, and now, by G—, I have got it." The slight which was to be thus terribly avenged was the Emperor Nicholas's refusal to accept Sir Stratford Canning as British Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

HOW LORD SACKVILLE WAS TRICKED BY A REPORTER.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATIONS.

The Democrats in America now criticise Lord Sackville more severely than the Republicans do. "Sackville must go," is the universal newspaper headline, accompanied by various reports of his recall, with copious and acrimonious criticism. The full fury of the Presidential contest now rages around the British Minister. President Cleveland was in New York on Saturday to review, at Madison-square, a Democratic procession of 15,000 men, who marched by in the rain. Mr. Hewitt, the mayor, and Mrs. Parnell (mother of Mr. Parnell, M.P.), were on the stand with the President. Previous to the parade, Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly and Mr. Patrick Collins, Irish leaders of recognized ability and influence, called upon the President and discussed the Sackville incident. They assured him that the Irish voters in the country would not be influenced by the letter. The President is said to have told them that he had directed Mr. Phelps to request Lord Salisbury to recall Lord Sackville, and to do so soon, as the latter, having had ample opportunity properly to explain his conduct in writing the letter, had failed to do so. He intimated that Lord Sackville would probably be recalled within three days. Neither the President nor Mr. Bayard has had further intercourse with him, as they regard his intimation in the letter that the President acted for political effect in writing the Retaliation Message as an unpardonable affront.

The *Daily News* correspondent at New York says:—"The discovery that there is no such person as 'Murchison,' the signer of the letter to Lord Sackville, but that the letter was written by a local reporter of a Los Angeles newspaper, sets the whole country laughing at the British Minister. He is regarded as an easy victim of a newspaper humourist. When the *Etruria* sailed on Saturday there was the usual large crowd of people at the wharf, and the prevailing jest was, 'Have you seen anything of Lord Sackville?' the supposition being that he would naturally take the first steamer for home."

"Mr. Bayard has announced," says the *Standard*, "that the Department of State has informed Mr. Phelps, the American Minister to the Court of St. James, of the facts regarding Lord Sackville's recent letter; but that it has done nothing further. No communication had been made to the British Government, and, certainly, no intimation has been given that the recall of the noble lord was desired. Nevertheless, the idea is firmly fixed in the public mind that Lord Sackville's departure from Washington is merely a question of time; and the majority of the officials intimate their opinion that self-respect forbids Lord Sackville taking any notice of Mr. Bayard's public rebuke, and that diplomatic usage necessitates action being taken by the Home Government."

Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, left London on Saturday afternoon on a visit to Lord Salisbury at Hatfield.

REPORTED ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE TZAR.

ARREST OF THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

A despatch to the *Telegraph* from St. Petersburg says:—It appears from a telegram which the Minister of the Interior has received from the Minister of the Imperial Court that the Tzar has had a very narrow escape from assassination. It occurred during his Majesty's presence in Kutais, a small city of 13,000 inhabitants, in Transcaucasia, on the route from Tiflis to the coast of the Black Sea.

About five minutes before the advent of the Emperor, for whom a dense crowd was waiting in the Rue Tiflis, a Kouban Cossack was arrested, having upon him several explosives in a handy form, as well as some poison in gelatine capsules. The man who had been deputed to make an attempt on the life of the Tzar came from Taganrog, where his movements had been watched by the police, and was disguised as a Cossack officer. In this attire he had mixed freely with the crowd, and his capture was made in the very nick of time. It was accomplished so quietly as to attract no attention, and the matter was immediately hushed up. The prisoner made no resistance, but directly after his seizure he attempted, though unsuccessfully, to take poison.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—A positive contradiction is given here to the statement made to-day by a London morning paper concerning the arrest at Kutais of a Kouban Cossack alleged to have contemplated an attempt upon the Tzar's life. The report is declared to be an invention.

AN HONOUR FOR THE LORD MAYOR.

This morning the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman De Keyser) received the following letter from the Prime Minister:—

Hatfield, October 28, 1888.

My dear Lord,—I have great pleasure in informing you that, in recognition of the valuable public services you have rendered during your mayoralty, her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon you the honour of knighthood.—Believe me, yours very truly,

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. SALISBURY.

FIRE AT AN INDUSTRIAL HOME.

A disastrous fire occurred yesterday morning in an outbuilding and stable belonging to the Boys' Industrial Home, at Forest-hill. The superintendent and assistant master, aided by the boys, who behaved admirably, attempted to extinguish the flames, but without success, and the whole of the stables and animals stalled in them were destroyed. The loss to the home is considerable, as the animals and stables were not insured. A subscription has been started to defray the loss.

THE DISPUTES IN THE COAL TRADE.

It is estimated that out of 180,000 miners represented at the Manchester conference 120,000 have received the advance. In Yorkshire the strike extended on Saturday. The strike is virtually at an end in Derbyshire, as the leading firms have granted the advance. The miners of Nottinghamshire and Warwickshire are pressing their claims. About 4,000 miners employed by the Staveley Coal and Iron Company have struck work.

A MAN STABBED IN THE EAST-END.

A labourer named James Hall, aged twenty-four, was walking along White Hart-lane, Bethnal-green, about midnight on Saturday, when he was attacked by a man unknown, who, after knocking him down, stabbed him in the throat. He was removed by the police to the London Hospital in an unconscious state. His assailant is at large.

THE CANONBURY MURDER.—GLENNIE ON TRIAL.

The young man Henry Glennie, described as a fitter, was to-day, at the Old Bailey, put on his trial, before Mr. Justice Cave, on the charge of murdering Mrs. Wright, at Canonbury. Mr. Poland and Mr. Mead prosecuted; and Mr. Metcalfe defended.

Mr. Poland detailed the circumstances of the case, which have been already published. Deceased was the wife of a bank clerk, living at 19, Canonbury-terrace. She was in feeble health, and the medical evidence would show that a blow of not much violence or a sudden fright might cause her death. The prisoner worked at the Eagle Carriage Works at his trade, and used a bag to carry his tools in. On the 16th May two men, of whom the prisoner was alleged to be one, went to the house of the deceased while she was alone, and got access to it on the plea that they were sent to look at the water pipes or gas fittings. It was suggested that they had received information from some girls or women who had done charing work at the house as to the habits of the deceased. One habit of the deceased was to carry about with her £17 in gold, sewn up in her dress, and it was suggested that the prisoner and his confederate had been told of this. A French lady living opposite saw the two men enter the house, and immediately afterwards hearing a great shriek she ran across the street, and knocked at the door. The two men who had entered at once left the house. The lady, seeing the deceased lying at the foot of the stairs apparently dead, gave chase, and although a crowd of people joined in the pursuit, the men got clear away, one of them, who was alleged to be the prisoner, throwing away the bag already alluded to, which had been identified. The prisoner appears to have gone at once into the country; but he came back, and took up with a young woman with whom he subsequently quarrelled, and, who gave information to the police to the effect that he had told her that, on making an attempt to get at the deceased's money, she shouted so fiercely that he struck her on the temple with his fist, knocking her down. They had not, he told her, intended to kill the woman, only to rob her, and getting alarmed by the knocking at the front door they effected their escape. The deceased, after being struck, never regained consciousness, and died in the course of a few hours, without being able to make any statement.

Evidence was then given in support of the learned counsel's statement.

MR. ELLIS LEVER AND THE GAS COAL CONTRACTS.

Mr. Ellis Lever has now turned his attention to Leeds, and has made out a *primâ facie* case for inquiry, although the town council and gas committee when first approached were certain that all the contractors were "quite above suspicion." Mr. Lever was allowed to test the coal which is being supplied to the corporation with respect to its gas-yielding properties, while on its way from the pits to the gas works, and his report is that the coal examined by him was from 6 to 15 per cent. worse than the samples admitted when the committee accepted the tenders of the various firms. The contractors are proprietors of collieries in different parts of Yorkshire, Northumberland, Durham, and Staffordshire and elsewhere. Some tests are reported to have revealed a deficiency of from twenty to thirty per cent. as compared with the samples. By admixtures with the cannel coal of foreign matter that is of no use for the purposes of gas making, the quality of the gas supplied to the public of Leeds has, according to Mr. Ellis Lever, been seriously reduced. Mr. Lever also condemns the existing system of checking the weighing of the coal. It is said to have been the custom of the gas committee and its officials to pass into stock coal that was from 6 to 15 per cent. inferior to sample, and that excepting in one instance no deduction had been demanded or made. An investigation is now being made into the whole question by the gas committee.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS RESUMED IN BURMAH.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—The operations against the Burmese dacoits have been actively resumed. Several bohs, it is reported, were killed or captured last week.

LORD TENNYSON'S NEW PLAY.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* understands that the new play which the Poet Laureate has written for Miss Mary Anderson deals with the fortunes of Robin Hood and Maid Marian. Miss Anderson will probably not produce it in America, but will reserve it until her return to this country.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P., has quite recovered from his long indisposition and hopes to be able to resume his parliamentary duties in the spring, if not in the autumn session. He and Lady Betty have been paying a round of country visits lately in England.

The Emperor William left Potsdam this morning by special train for Hamburg.

The Tzar and Tzarina and the Imperial family arrived at Sebastopol early yesterday morning, and continued their journey to Gatschina in the afternoon.

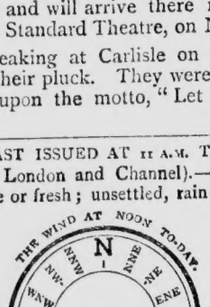
The Princess of Wales and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, arrived at Sandringham on Saturday evening from Marlborough House for the winter season.

The Gaiety company arrived, all well, on Saturday at San Francisco. They leave for New York to-day, and will arrive there next Sunday, and open with "Monte Cristo, Jr.," at the Standard Theatre, on November 13.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, speaking at Carlisle on Saturday afternoon, said he admired the Unionists for their pluck. They were always giving banquets, and they appeared to be acting upon the motto, "Let us eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die."

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly winds, moderate or fresh; unsettled, rain at times.



Saturday Noon to-day

Saturday Noon to-day

HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 7 h. 53 m. After. 8 h. 34 m.

SUN Rises 6h. 51 m. „ Sets 4 h. 36 m. MOON—Last Qr. 28th, 1 h. 56 m. Mg.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, October 29, 1888.—Dull, rainy; light breeze.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS DEPRESSED.

There is no change of importance to report in the condition of the Money Market. The supply of loanable capital is still abundant and rates are easy. The general quotation for advances for the day is 2 per cent., while for discounting three months' bank paper 3 per cent. is given, though, as a matter of fact, business is again being accepted at a fraction below that figure. The large amount of cash seeking employment leaves the bill brokers no option but to compete for bills, and there does not appear any probability of a recovery in rates except in the event of a renewed demand for gold for export, which is not at all an unlikely contingency.

Stock Exchange markets are quiet, and the tendency in almost all departments is to lower prices. There is no particular feature of interest, and the majority of the changes are slight. Consols are inactive and without alteration, but in the English Railway market there is generally a decline, partly as a result of the unfavourable change in the weather. The movements are quite insignificant, however. Foreign Government bonds are dull, except for Hungarian and Spanish, which have been bought. Russian bonds have lost the previously recorded improvement. American Railroad securities are lower, in response to the weakness reported from New York, with an especial decline in Philadelphia and Reading shares on the revenue statement for the month of September. Norfolk and Western Preference and Milwaukee shares are also flat. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have given way slightly, and Mexican Railway issues have been heavily sold and show a renewed fall. Copper and Diamond Mining shares are steady.

The Philadelphia and Reading statement for September, as compared with last year, shows a decrease in the gross earnings of 145,229 dols., an increase in expenses of 183,004 dols., and a net decrease of 328,233 dols. The net earnings for ten months show a decrease of 2,078,825 dols. The earnings of both the Railroad and the Coal and Iron Company fell off last month.

The subscription list for the issue of £200,000 Four per Cent. Irredeemable Debenture Stock at £97 10s. of the Union Mortgage and Agency Company of Australia (Limited) has been closed.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Chatham Preference ¼ North Eastern ¼, and Hull and Barnsley ⅛. *Receded*: North British Deferred ¼, Great Western, Brighton Deferred, North Western, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Spanish Four per Cents. 3-16, French Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, and Hungarian Gold ⅛. *Lower*: Turkish Group 1 ¼, Group 4 1-16, Peruvian 1870 and 1872 3-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Lower*: Philadelphia and Reading shares ¾, Norfolk and Western Preference ¾, Milwaukee and Union Pacific shares ⅝, Louisville and Nashville ½, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage ⅜, Central Pacific and Lake Shore ¼, Erie shares ⅜, the Second Mortgage ¼, Denver Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, and New York Central ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Grand Trunk Guaranteed ¼, and the Ordinary ⅛, Varna Obs. and Canadian Pacific ⅛. *Lower*: Mexican Ordinary and Second Preference 1½, the First Preference 1, Grand Trunk Second and Third Preferences ⅛, and Nitrate shares ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Mason and Barry, De Beers, Bryant and May, and Brush Light shares ⅛, Imperial Ottoman Bank and Rio Tinto shares 1-16; but Spratt's shares are down ⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Spot market quiet, and demand freely supplied. Sales 8,000. Prices slightly easier. Futures generally two points lower.

Subscriptions are invited for £112,500 in Six per Cent. Debentures of £100 each of the Ceara Harbour Corporation (Limited), being the balance of the debenture capital required for constructing the harbour improvements at the port of Ceara, Brazil. The debentures will rank equally with those already issued, and bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in sterling on February 1 and August 1 in London. The price of issue is £97 10s per bond. The principal will be repayable by half-yearly drawings at a premium of 10 per cent., to commence one year after the completion of the harbour.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	103¼	1
New Consols (2¾)	97⅛	⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¾	0¾
Local Loan Stock	102½	1
New 2½ per Cent	94¼	
India 3½ per Cent	105¾	6¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	71⅞	⅞
Egyptian Guar.	103	1
Met. Bd. Wks. 3¾	111¼	2¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103¼	1¼
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	111	½
Liverpool	113¼	¼
FOREIGN STOCKS		
Argentine 6 p. c.	99	101
Do. Hard Dols	71	2
Do. Treasury	93	5
Austrian Gold	93	2
Do. Silver	63	70
Brazilian 1875	101	3
B. Ayres 6p. c.	93	100
Do. Cedulas I.	61¼	2¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	92½	3½
Do. B.	91½	2½
Egypt. State Don.	101¼	2¼
Do. Unified	83⅛	⅞
Do. Preference	102½	¼
Do. Daira Sanieh	77¼	½
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81½	¾
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	101¾	¾
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	83½	3
Hung. Gold Rente	84⅛	⅞
Italian	95⅛	6⅛
Mexican Converted	39½	¼
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	15¼	16
Do. 6p.c.	17⅛	18
Portuguese	63⅜	⅜
Russian 1873	100⅜	⅜
Spanish 4 p. c.	73	7 16 9 16
Turkish 1854	93	100
Group 1	27¼	8¼
Group 2	15⅜	16⅜
Group 3	13⅛	½
4½ p.c. 1871	82	½
5p. c. Defence	94	½
5 p. c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	71½	4
Virginia Funded	40	1
U.S. 4½ p.c.	110	11
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	111½	⅝
Great Eastern	61⅛	⅜
Great Northern	115	16
Ditto A	101	2
Great Western	150½	1
Hull and Barnsley	34¼	½
Lanc. and York.	116½	17½
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5
Do. A	130½	¾
Chatham (Ordinary)	23⅜	⅛
Do. Preferences	104	½
North Western	163¼	¾
South Western	137	8
Manchester & Sist.	69	71
Do. A	31½	¼
Met. Consolidated	76⅛	7
Do. Land Stock	70	1
Do. District	33¼	4¾
Midland	133¾	4
North British Pref.	73⅜	4⅜
Do. Def.	51⅜	2⅜
North Eastern	156⅜	⅜
North Stafford	110	11
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	111	½
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	57¼	8¼
Cen. Pacific Shares	31¼	7¼
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	63	¼
Denver & R. Grande	18½	⅜
Do. Pref.	41¼	50
Illinois Shares	113½	19½
Lake Shore	106⅜	⅜
Ohio & Mississpp.	23¼	4¼
Louis. and Nash.	61⅛	⅜
Mex. Cen. Bonds	63	½
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12	½
N. Y. Cen. Share	112¾	¼
New York Ontario	16½	¾
Erie Shares	29½	¾
Do. Sec. Mort.	103¼	¼
Norfolk & West. Pre	52½	3
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M	41½	⅛
North. Pacific Pref	62½	3
Pennsylvania Sh.	56¼	7¼
Phil. and Read. Sh	25⅞	6⅛
Union Pacific Shares	65⅛	¼
Wabash Preferred	28¼	¾
Do. Gen. Mort.	41¼	5¼
Grand Trunk Sh.	11	½
Do. First Pref.	67¾	8½
Do. Second Pre	47¼	8¼
Do. Third Pref.	25½	¾
Do. Guaranteed	70½	1
Mexican Ordinary	47⅛	⅜
Do First Pre	120¼	1¼
Ob. do. and Pref	77¼	8¼
Lombardo-Venetian	9	⅛
Varna 3 per cent	7⅜	⅜
Nitrate Railway	23	¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133½	14½
City Bank	201¼	1½
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	11 7 16	9 16
London and County	85¼	6¼
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66¼	7½
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bank S. Afric	47	8
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	5 16	7 16
Mysore shares	3¾	4
Ooregums	1 11 16	13 16
Cape Copper	6⅜	⅜
Namaqua	4¼	5
Mason and Barry	12	¼
Rio Tinto	25¼	⅜
Montana £1 shares	1⅜	2
De Beers	34⅜	⅛
Kimberley Cent.	39¼	40¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	46½	7¼ xd
Do. Pref.	77½	8¼ xd
Brazilian Submarin	13¾	¼
Direct Unit. States	9¼	10 xd
Eastern	12⅛	⅛
Ditto Extension	13	¼
United Telephone	13¾	½
Globe Teleg. Trust	6¼	7
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om.	130	200
London Street	13½	14½
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17¼	18½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	250	5
East London	194	9
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	255	60
New River, New.	345	50
Sthwrk. & Vauxhall	166	71
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	247	51
Imp. Continental	210	13
South Metropolitan	305	10
Brush Elec. Li. (£4 pd.)	4¼	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7¼	8
Guinness and Co.	300	5
Hotchkiss	10⅛	⅜
Bryant and May	13⅜	⅝
Spratt's Patent	10¼	⅛
P. and O. Steam	64	7
Royal Mail Steam	60	3 xd
Nat. Discount Co	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	18¼	19¼
Suez Canal	88¼	¼
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	40	8

ARREST OF MR. SHEEHAN, M.P., AT KILLARNEY.

ANOTHER MEMBER CARRIED OFF THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Sheehan, M.P. for East Kerry, was arrested at Killarney late on Saturday evening, on a warrant which, it is believed, charges him with inciting to outrage and advocating the Plan of Campaign. On being formally charged recently he was offered release on bail until his trial, conditionally upon his not attending any public meetings in the interval. This, however, he refused, and was consequently removed to Tralee gaol under an escort of ten policemen. A small crowd assembled at the railway station, but were dispersed by the police, who were under the direction of Mr. Cecil Roche, R.M. Mr. Sheehan will be tried at the petty sessions court at Killarney on Tuesday next. The meeting at Barraduff, at which Mr. Sheehan, M.P., was to have addressed his constituents, took place yesterday afternoon. Mr. O'Brien, M.P., attended, and as considerable difficulty was expected by the authorities, a detachment of the Middlesex Regiment proceeded from Killarney to the scene, where there was a large party of constabulary and several resident magistrates in attendance. After some resolutions were read, Mr. O'Brien spoke in their support and referred in inciting language to the Plan of Campaign, when Sergeant Smith laid hold of the hon. member round the waist and carried him off the platform. The proceedings were immediately stopped by Mr. Cecil Roche, R.M., and the parties quietly dispersed. The police and military returned to Killarney by the evening train.

BELFAST INSURANCE FRAUDS.—SENTENCE.

The trial in Belfast of Matthews and Presse for conspiring with Chestnut Smyth, manager of the Equitable Insurance Company, and Orr, its local secretary, to defraud the company, terminated on Saturday after occupying four days, in a verdict of guilty. The practice of the prisoners was to insure the lives of any persons whom they saw in bad health, whether from dissipated habits or any other cause, who would assign the policy to them, and some policies were effected by forged forms and counterfeits without the knowledge of the parties named in them. Chestnut Smyth was examined for the Crown, and admitted having forged the names of the insured persons to some of the policies, and also the name of the medical referee. In his charge to the jury Mr. Justice O'Brien said they had nothing to do with the propriety of the mode of doing business adopted by the Equitable Company, which had its chief office in New York, in which policyholders were not required to have insurable interest in the insured. This company apparently thought Ireland a Golconda mine, but had they to pay the £15,000 insured in forged policies they would have found their match. The surrender of the policies by the traversers was not in itself proof of guilt, but the circumstances were strange. His lordship occupied two hours and forty minutes in addressing the jury, who, after fifty minutes' deliberation, found Matthews and Presse guilty on both counts, and they were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CHURCH AND DISSENT IN CAMBERWELL.

At the Camberwell New-road Congregational Church, of which the Rev. W. Tubb is pastor, there have been anniversary services during the past week; and it was announced that yesterday the Rev. Hugh Chapman, M.A., vicar of St. Luke's, Camberwell, known as a very active Christian worker in the district, would preach in the Congregational Church on the existing differences of church and chapel. There was a very large congregation, and when the period arrived when the sermon should be preached, the pastor (the Rev. W. Tubb) said that he had received a letter from the Rev. Hugh Chapman, which he should read to the congregation. Mr. Tubb then read the letter, in which the writer stated that the Bishop of Rochester had told him that if he preached in the Congregational church he would break the law. Mr. Chapman went on to say that it seemed strange in the face of the drunkenness, misery, and social evils that were in their midst, the Churches could not be banded together against the common enemy. Mr. Tubb then said that Mr. Chapman had sent him the MS. of his address, which he should read. It expressed the amazement of the author at how the existing differences between church and chapel were magnified, while remedies for poverty, injustice, selfishness, drunkenness, and vice were neglected.

"A JOCKEY NAMED LONDONDERRY."

A National League meeting was held yesterday at Castleconnell, near Limerick. The speakers included Mr. John Finucane, M.P., Mr. D. Sheehy, M.P., Mr. F. O'Keefe, M.P., mayor of Limerick, and others. Mr. Sheehy, M.P., said a jockey named Londonderry had stated that 160 evicted farms in Ireland had been taken; but the statement of the Lord Lieutenant was a confounded lie. After twelve months' coercion Balfour and his minions found themselves without having scored a single victory, and the hopes of the Tories were now in the vacant farms being grabbed. The evicted farms should be desolate until landlordism and English misrule in Ireland were shattered. Extra police were present, but there was no disturbance.

A BROMPTON HOSPITAL DECLARED AN "ANNOYANCE."

Lords Justices Cotton, Lindley, and Bowen, sitting in the Appeal Court, on Saturday had before them the appeal of Dr. Benham, the proprietor of the Queen's Jubilee Hospital, Gloucester-terrace, Brompton-road, from a decision of Mr. Justice Kekewich, made at the instance of the ground landlord. The hospital was started for the purpose of treating cases of skin, eye, and ear diseases, and it was contended that such an institution was a breach of the covenant in the lease. Mr. Justice Kekewich granted an injunction, and the Lords Justices now adopted his view, that the business was an annoyance within the meaning of the covenant in the lease, and confirmed his decision, dismissing the appeal, suspending the operation of the injunction for a fortnight.

OPENING OF THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

The Commission appointed by the Indian Government to inquire into the charges of bribery and corruption preferred against Mr. Crawford, Revenue Commissioner for the central division of the Bombay Presidency, commenced its sittings on Tuesday. Mr. Justice Wilson, of the High Court of Bengal, presided. The Advocate-General represented the Government; and Mr. Crawford was defended by Mr. Inverarity. The charges, thirty-three in number, were read out, and the accused pleaded not guilty to the charges of bribery and corruption. He admitted having borrowed money from certain persons residing within his division. The Advocate-General then opened the case at considerable length. Each charge will be dealt with separately. A very large number of witnesses will be examined, and the investigation is to be so elaborate that it will probably last a month at least.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 22, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

MR. BARRETT AND MR. HALL CAINE AT LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Wilson Barrett and Mr. Hall Caine, the joint authors of the Manx drama "Ben-my-Chree," were entertained at supper on Saturday by the Arts Club, Liverpool. In replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Barrett said that nothing was much more curious than the periodical outbursts against art and artists. Also nothing was much more harmless. We were repeatedly told that actors, authors, and painters were overpaid, over praised, and over petted. This cry of overpaying art had always been heard. What could pay for noble art? This clamour was folly which the public would not heed. Mr. Hall Caine in his response that they heard much of the decline of the drama, and the fall of fiction. Perhaps it was true that there was no living dramatist whose fame was worth ten years' purchase; but, after they had made all possible allowances for the difference of genius between the writers of to-day and those of yesterday, they had to count with another factor, and that was the difference of conditions. The public seemed nowadays to be afflicted with a bad bout of literary dyspepsia, and to shrink from all great passions, whether in fiction or in the drama. This had a bad effect on the actor's art as well as the dramatist's. What they wanted for the advancement of the drama was, above all things, a public that would not fight shy of the big, broad passions; a public that would go to the theatre not merely for amusement but for lofty emotions, high thoughts, and the impulse to noble acts. Then the difference between the dramatists of to-day and those of yesterday would speedily grow less.

RESULT OF THE APPEAL OF MR. O'KELLY, M.P.

The appeal of Mr. Kelly, M.P., against the sentence of four months' imprisonment pronounced upon him by Messrs. Heron and Smyth, resident magistrates, for taking part in an illegal meeting in Boyle, on June 24 last, in furtherance of an unlawful conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice and prevent the administration of the law, came before Mr. O'Connor Morris, county court judge of Roscommon, on Saturday. His honour, in giving judgment, said he felt bound by the decisions of the superior courts to hold that conspiracy had been proved, and confirmed the sentence, but reduced the term of imprisonment to two months, and ordered that Mr. O'Kelly should be treated as a first-class misdemeanant.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN FRANCE.—Some vast warehouses containing raw wool and combings, belonging to the firm of Pollet and Gaulliez, in Tourcoing, were destroyed by fire last night. The combing and spinning factories, only separated by a few yards from the burning building, were saved. One man had his leg crushed by some falling masonry, but beyond this no one was injured. The loss, estimated at 400,000 f., is covered by insurance.

AN INCOME TAX QUESTION.—The question whether the property of the United Brethren (or Moravians), left to them for the purpose of promoting the religion of their denomination, was exempt from the payment of income tax, was decided on Saturday in the Queen's Bench Division. The Lord Chief Justice held that it was not entitled to exemption as a charity. Although Mr. Justice Grantham, the junior judge, was of a contrary opinion, judgment was entered for the Crown.

THE LUXEMBURG SUCCESSION.—The Luxemburg *Staaten Korrespondenz* learns, on the best authority, that Duke Adolf of Nassau, in a conference at the Isle of Mainau on September the 30th, declared that, owing to his advanced age—he is now in his seventy-second year—he would abdicate his rights to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg in favour of his son Wilhelm, who is an officer in the Austrian army, in command of the Kaiser Franz Joseph regiment of hussars.

A MANSION DESTROYED BY FIRE.—A fire broke out about three o'clock yesterday morning at Kinver House, near Stourbridge, the residence of Mr. T. England. The owner was the first to discover it. He had barely time to escape with his wife, family, and servants before the building was wrapped in flames, which were fanned by a strong wind. A mounted messenger who rode to Stourbridge for help was thrown from his horse twice before he arrived there. The Stourbridge fire brigade were too late to save the house from destruction. Their steam-engine was throwing water upon the flames for four hours, but the building was destroyed.

FATAL SWITCHBACK RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening David Wilson, residing at Elliott-street, Glasgow, while riding on the switchback railway within the exhibition lost his hat. At the end of the journey he got off the car and went down the line after the hat, although warned by the attendants of the danger. Several persons followed him with a view of bringing him back, but he persisted in his attempt, and a car coming from the opposite direction ran over him and killed him on the spot. He was thirty years of age, married, and was by trade a coppersmith.

THREE MEN SUFFOCATED.—At the Cyfartha Ironworks, Merthyr, yesterday, several men who had descended into a boiler to clear it were overcome by gas which reached them through a culvert from a blast furnace, the culvert door not having been closed. Three or four of the men were eventually restored to consciousness, but three others, a married man and two single men, were dead when brought out. The names of the deceased are William Jones, labourer; John Jones, engineer, who had gone to the assistance of the other men; and David Joseph Williams, aged nineteen.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The following circular form the First Lord of the Treasury has been forwarded to the supporters of the Government:—"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, October 26, 1888. My dear Sir,—Parliament will reassemble on Tuesday, the 6th of November, and I venture most earnestly to request your attendance on that day and during the remainder of the session for the consideration of the important business which must be disposed of before the session can be brought to an end.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, W. H. SMITH."

SATURDAY CONCERTS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Saturday's Crystal Palace concert was very largely attended, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" being probably the chief attraction. Of this a very fine performance was given under Mr. Manns' leadership, and Miss Anna Williams, Miss Marie Curran, and Mr. Lloyd distinguished themselves in the solo music. The two ladies, supported by the female chorus, were also highly effective in the beautiful scena "At the Convent Gate," by Edvard Greig, the Norwegian composer. A "Benedictus" for orchestra, by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, being an arrangement of one of the six pieces for pianoforte and violin published as opus 37, and a short offertory for organ, played by Mr. J. F. Barnett, the composer, were favourably received.

THE HONOURABLE JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America during the late Civil War, writing to Messrs. FRY'S agent, says:—"The samples of Cocoa which you kindly sent have been received safely, and have been tried by my family, who consider the different preparations of Cocoa unusually delicate and agreeable." To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA

A MODERN WALKING TOUR.—II.

THE striking of the clock in the Andermatt belfry tower roused me up early in the morning as once again, and for the third time, I set out on my long pilgrimage a few weeks ago. The rain poured down as it did the previous evening, and everything looked gloomy; a wet street and mountains wrapped in thick winding sheets of fog was all the view we had from the hotel windows. Every sojourner, on entering the breakfast room, went without fail towards the barometer, and stolidly every one turned back with a sigh or an inward grumble. The mail coach, drawn by four heavy horses, departed for the Furka, two youthful tourists, unable to withstand the temptation, set out, furnished with alpenstock and opera glasses, to attempt to climb across the Giant's Back, in spite of rain and lowering clouds. I also found it difficult to remain patient, for did I not stand at the entrance of the promised land, whither for three long years had gone all my hopes and choicest dreams, and golden pictures of which rose now up before me against the background of every sheet of mist enveloping some peak above me? But "be quiet," I sternly said to myself, as I had often said to my dog at home when we watched the gambols of a fat hare sitting at a safe distance among the stubble, and calmly I took my book and read another page describing the joys of the country which lay beyond the gloom. A fellow-traveller, a Tyrolese, tarried complacently over his morning meal, remarking meanwhile that in an hotel like ours no traveller had cause to complain even under unpropitious skies; you must go to the Tyrol to learn wisdom in such matters; he had been caught in a rain-storm some time ago among the hills of his home, and there he had sat in the cottage of the wood cutters for three long days, with nothing to eat but a thick soup made of grey flour and water, and flavoured with an ounce of lard. "Hurrah!" shouted a voice from the corner where our fetish, the barometer, had its mysterious dwelling, "the glass is rising!" And so it was. Presently a piece of blue sky appeared: the cattle bells sounded cheerfully round the corner, a sunbeam flew over the roofs, and off I started towards the great white, misty wings above me, past meagre grazing ground, past the gurgling river Reuss, past trees with stunted foliage and many dead branches, past mowers and milkers, towards the little village of Hospenthal, called after the hospice for poor travellers, founded six centuries ago.

Encouraged by an old village father to cross the peak, I marched up into the thick fog which still hung persistently over the heights. Steeper and steeper the road went upwards; the soil became poorer, trees and shrubs rarer, and bare, hard rocks and boulders rose up on either side. Now and then, where the main road wound along in a wide circle, I made a short cut across a footpath, picking here and there an Alpine flower which had its roots in the crags of the rocks. In front of me two travellers tramped along, always in sight, never within calling distance; a carriage came rumbling down, and the driver, pointing with his whip towards the south, called out, "Over there the weather is fine," and then again solitude and increasing cold, till the first cantonnière was reached: a dirty, untidy looking house, with greasy floors and broken window-panes, guarded by a man in a long thick coat, at whose feet some dirty, grunting hogs grovelled about. An old Italian labourer, warmly dressed, was working by the roadside; we exchanged a few words, and then the climbing began anew, a grim smile involuntarily stealing over my frost-pinched countenance as I vainly tried to make a snowball of the crisp frozen snow. Another lonely wanderer, shivering with cold, in spite of overcoat and turned-up collar, met me on the endless track where every human being is hailed with delight and that sympathetic satisfaction which is engendered by common misfortune. The second cantonnière hove in sight, a worthy counterpart to the first, but to me a vision of delight, telling that the summit is near. A little grey bird flew by—can it live and exist on these heights, where rocks, fogs, water, and the very soil, form one gloomy study in grey and black? But surely this must be the top! the rain had collected in rocky cavities, and there, though hardly visible in the dense fog, lay a lake, whose waves dashed with a loud roar against the road leading right through the centre, while the lines from "Tell" flashed through my head—

> Ascending still, you gain the Gotthardt's heights,
> On which the everlasting lakes repose
> That from the streams of heaven itself are fed.

The way led slowly downwards; instead of fog there was hail and April weather. Cannobbio was the first centre of interest in a country where every foot of ground was interesting. Its stone houses had all one or more balconies, over which a wealth of carnations drooped their large red blossoms. Sometimes white statues gleamed out of the soft foliage of the gardens into which I peeped through the open gate; everything was fresh and clean, and on the remarkably good pavement women and children ran about barefooted, or wearing wooden sandals, fastened to the feet with leather straps, while the girls and women of the upper classes wore long black veils falling over their shoulders, and coloured paper fans. An avenue leads upward to the Lago Maggiore, through gardens full of all the most beautiful products of the South. As I stood for a moment to look back at the little place nestling below among the fig-trees and the vines a working man passed me with a "Buon giorno, fa caldo," and an evident attempt at further conversation. Not inclined to air my linguistic achievements, I returned his greeting and said no more. He walked on, and I heard him singing softly to himself, and as his road lay evidently in the same direction as mine I accosted him after a while. Yes, he was going to Pallanza, "per cercare lavoro," had been in Paris for three years, and for a short time in Germany. At Paris he had earned good wages, sometimes up to ten francs a day, so that he had saved money and bought a piece of ground at his own home at Bergamo. But since Germany and Italy had become allies the French workmen made life for their Italian brethren unbearable at Paris, and he had consequently left the country. He was a decorative painter. "Then I suppose you do the handsome ceiling decorations I see in so many rooms in this district?" "Si, si, frutti, fiori, uccelli, &c." "After a pattern?" "No, after nature."

Another day's tramp through the fertile district, now wearing its richest summer garment, an evening and a night at the Albergo de Milano, where the amusement of the evening consisted in guitar playing and singing by low-class women of low French songs, and then I entered Milan, to muse on and rejoice at my accomplished task within the sacred precincts of the Bella Veneria, where the incomparable Silvio Pellico lodged, as he tells us. Outside a statue of Allessandro Manzoni rises on a high stone pedestal. Pellico taught me first to esteem the educated Italian: Manzoni introduced me to the country cousins. One day I stayed at Milan, and then went home in highest spirits. All my expectations had been fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, and I am looking forward to the time when again I shall take up my staff and walk through the country itself.

I add a list of the expenses of my tours. As a rule I have travelled third class by rail, but whenever I found that I should save considerable time I took second class of an express. The hotels were never first class, but always clean and comfortable, with moderate prices:—

First tour, from Cologne to Alzey	6 days	.....	£2 18 4
Second tour, from Alzey to Lucerne ...	10 days	.....	4 16 6
Third tour, from Lucerne to Milan	14 days	.....	7 16 2
Total	30 days	.....	£15 11 0

E. F.

THE MINOR EXHIBITIONS.

WE have seldom seen a prettier little exhibition than that now on view at Messrs. Dowdeswell's Gallery, in Bond-street. It consists of drawings and sketches by Mr. Arthur Hopkins and Mr. C. Robertson brought together under the title of "Our Country and Our Country Folk;" but besides its prettiness and brightness, and the high average of technical skill in water colour it displays, there is little to which to call attention. The minute precision and daintiness of Mr. Robertson's drawings rival in those qualities the later works of Mr. Birket Foster. Mr. Arthur Hopkins, on the other hand, has a broader method and far more power; his sentiment, like his scenes, is essentially English; but were his drawings distinguished by a deeper feeling they would be immeasurably more acceptable. His "Fuel Gatherers" is his happiest effort; and "Lawn Tennis" the best example of Mr. Robertson; but both of these artists are fair-weather painters, and rather oppress us with the beauties of persistent sunshine and the delights of a brilliant drought.

The collection of water colours at the gallery of the Fine Art Society is of a high class, including among its contributors many of the best living "water-men," but it contains little that is new or fresh. We may perhaps consider the little group of flower paintings as in a sense novel—certainly it is a pleasing revival of a branch of art that has of recent years gained but little recognition. Lady Lindsay, Miss Maud Naftel, Miss Anna Alma Tadema, Mrs. Cecil Lawson, Miss Louisa Aumonier, and M. Fantin-Latour, are well to the fore in this department, producing some very delicate work, and demonstrating the charm of this class of art in the masses of colour, strong or subtle, for which it affords opportunities. Among the other hundred drawings are excellent works by Mr. Alfred East, Mr. Perugini, Mr. Henry Moore, Mr. Edwin Hayes, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Weedon, and other masters of the art.

A very small, but exceptionally choice, collection of modern French masterpieces of landscape are to be seen at Messrs. Boussod, Valadon's. Troyon's "Le Chien du Berger" is there (and, we hear, on sale at £5,000). It is a brilliant work, fine in sentiment, and altogether admirable as regards the sheep and, above all, the light. But we take leave to doubt the canine as well as the human anatomy, both as regards the shepherd's dog and shepherd respectively. Among other works of really the highest order in their way are the two woodland scenes of Corot and the landscapes of Dupré and Michel. Courbet is also well represented. This is a little exhibition that no art lover should miss.

The Continental Gallery is much as usual. Mr. Diercken has brought together a certain amount of wheat, but a much greater amount of chaff. But for all that it is an exhibition that may give pleasure to "the man in the street."

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Shorthand Writers' Association, Town Hall, Westminster—Exhibition of Mr. Edison's Phonograph, by Colonel Gouraud, 8.
Meetings—London Vegetarian Society, Enfield Lecture Hall, 8; Open Air Mission, Baptist Mission House, Holborn, 7.
Lectures.—G. Wallas, on "The Chartists," Harrow Liberal Club, 8.15; A. C. Evans, on "The Epic of Hades," Regent's Park Chapel, 8.45; Arthur Sidgwick, "The Teaching of Latin and Greek as Literature," Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, E.C., 8; J. Churton Collins on "Early English Literature," 7.30.

TO-MORROW.

Parnell Commission—Law Court, 10.30.
Society of Cyclists, 9, Conduit-street—Address by Dr. Richardson, 8.
Opening of the Ratcliff Highway Refuge by the Bishop of Bedford, 3.

[For Theatrical Announcements, see Page 14.]

A Dramatic Disappearance.

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HAPTER XIX.—(*Continued.*)

The Major here took a sip of his whisky and soda, while Sniff took up his note book and pencil.

"For some reason or other," continued the Major, "Semley did not come, and Costelloe came alone. I had perceived for some time that he had an inclination for my ward, and that night, at supper, I saw clearly from his manner that he was in love with her. Needless to say, the discovery gave me a shock, but I did not think his feelings were yet reciprocated by Miss Tressilian, although I thought she admired him. I would not allow myself to betray any annoyance, however, and behaved even more cordially than usual, walking, as you know, part of the way home with him. When we took shelter in that empty house, Costelloe suggested that we should go right inside and close the door. Not having any suspicion of his reason for making this proposal, I acquiesced. As soon as we were in one of the rooms, the actor turned to me and said he wanted to marry my ward. I asked if he had her consent. He said, 'No,' and I then naturally pointed out that neither the place nor the season were opportune for his making such an avowal to me. As a matter of fact, I thought he had taken too much wine, for he had drunk a good deal at supper, and had become rather excited in consequence. He persisted in discussing the matter, however, and asked me whether I wouldn't give him every facility to win my ward's hand. Ordinary prudence compelled me to demur to this, when, suddenly exclaiming, "Bah! You're in love with her yourself," he hit me violently on the head, knocking me over, and then held a chloroformed handkerchief to my nose and mouth until I became insensible. I suppose he thought he had killed me, but after some time I came to and found myself alone. I felt very weak and shaky, and my head pained me, but I managed to rise and drag myself out of the house and up the street until I found a cab. It being so late, or rather so early—about three in the morning—I didn't care to go home and rouse the house, disturbing Miss Tressilian, who would have been much distressed at my feeble condition, so I drove to an hotel."

"Excuse my interrupting you," said Sniff, "but I have evidence that Costelloe really thought he had killed you. The caretaker told me she again heard footsteps early in the morning, and I presume they were his, and that he returned to dispose of your body. I wonder what he thought when he found it was gone."

"I expect he then knew he had failed to kill me, but felt he had gone too far to recede, and determined to brave it out to the end, trusting to circumstances to help him. But to resume. The blow Costelloe had given me, combined with the effects of the chloroform and exposure, reduced me to such a state of prostration, attended at times by delirium, that I was utterly unable to return home all next day, or even communicate with Miss Tressilian, anxious as I was to do so, for as soon as I attempted to concentrate my mind on a letter my delirium would come on, induced partly, no doubt, by my fears as to what her feelings would be at my protracted absence. I wanted to send a message by the doctor who was called in to see me, but he enjoined perfect rest, and would not let me speak to him, warning me that the consequence of the slightest agitation might be a severe attack of brain fever. Of course I did not wish to have such an illness in a strange place away from home, as, even putting aside the possibility of a fatal termination, it might detain me there for weeks, whereas, as it was, I hoped to be sufficiently recovered on the morrow to return to Gloucester-place, when I could explain my absence satisfactorily. I placed myself unreservedly, therefore, in the doctor's hands. That afternoon he gave a draught which caused me to fall into a deep sleep, and when I awoke on Sunday morning I felt well enough to get up. As I was taking my breakfast in the coffee-room, my eyes fell on the paragraph in the *Observer* recounting the strange disappearance of Henry Costelloe. I was dumbfounded at such a reversal of the facts of the case. I, who had really disappeared, was not mentioned, while *he* had vanished. My first idea was that, thinking he had murdered me, the actor had fled to escape the arm of the law; but, again, that could not be, or the fact of my not having returned to my home would surely have been chronicled, especially as the account stated that he had been out to supper with friends and had not been seen since. It was extraordinary; and the more I thought over it the more puzzled I grew. My ward, I felt sure, would on missing me have caused inquiries to be made about me from the police; yet, she evidently had not done so, or the fact would have been mentioned. At length I determined to try and see Miss Tressilian before returning home, and to discover from her manner whether she missed me or not.

"With this object, I went to service at the church we were in the habit of frequenting, and judge of my consternation and surprise to perceive my ward, and not only her, but apparently a second edition of myself, in her company. I thought I really had brain fever, or else had become like King Robert of Sicily in Longfellow's poem. I walked away in a maze, and sat down on a bench in Hyde Park to puzzle the matter out. Now, Mr. Sniff, as I told you, I have always been of a dramatic turn of mind, with an aptitude for plots and situations. Had it not been for that, I doubt whether I should have discovered what had happened even now. As I sat there, it all came upon me in a flash. I felt in my pocket. My latch-key was gone. There was, therefore, no doubt that my solution was right. Relying on the resemblance between us, which my ward had often remarked, and with an actor's facility for making up and playing a part, Costelloe had returned to my house, letting himself in with my latch-key, and, after disguising, imposed himself on Miss Tressilian as myself. And she was taken in, though, I doubt not, with much surprise at the change in my manner and tone of mind. Now, I may have been wrong in doing what I did; in fact I *was* wrong as it happens, but I did not know then that Costelloe was married, or I should never have allowed him to remain a moment in his false position. But, I thought, here is my only chance of ever making love to Miss Tressilian as an ordinary suitor, and not her guardian. I could not summon up resolution enough to forego it, and I accepted the situation. I went to a theatrical man and had myself disguised, and, on the Monday, called at Gloucester-place. Learning that my ward and Costelloe, in the rôle of 'Major Temple,' had gone to Bournemouth, I came down here and introduced myself as Captain Essilmont, an old Indian chum of mine. Costelloe never having seen Essilmont, but unable, since he pretended to be Major Temple, to acknowledge it, was compelled to accept me for the old friend I said I was, and much amusement his attempts to carry it off successfully caused me. Latterly I thought, and I have learnt to-day that my idea was right, that he suspected who I really was, but that, of course, does not matter now. There's my explanation for you."

"Tell me," said Sniff, after a pause, "what do you think was really the matter with Costelloe? Was he mad?"

"Well, he had one of those natures which went the way madness lies. After careful consideration, I have come to this conclusion. He was, to begin with, an intense egoist, thinking the world was but a stage for the drama of his own life. His mind was ill-regulated and full of false sentimentality, which led him to be constantly experimenting on his own feelings, and placing himself in dramatic positions which gave him the luxury of feeling himself a hero. He was an actor and a genius, with a genius's erratic temperament. He had made a mistake in marrying a woman without soul, and instead of resigning himself to the consequences of his own impetuosity, and bracing his mind to his position, let his feelings drift in search of a worthier object. That object happened to be Miss Tressilian, and, full as he was at the time of Hamlet and the Danish Prince's morbid bitterness, he grew to consider *himself* a kind of modern Hamlet, who was justified in taking arms against his troubles and ending them, heedless that he had brought them on himself, and that to end them in the way he contemplated would be crime. He was, in fact, the victim of an ill-regulated craving for happiness, and a kind of happiness which existed merely in his own mind, and could never have been attained. He allowed his mind to become morbid and diseased, and that disease reached its climax in the catastrophe we saw. There are, I fear, many Henry Costelloes in the world, only circumstances do not always lead to their discovery."

"One more question, if I may be so bold, Major Temple," said Sniff. "Has your plot succeeded in its purpose? I merely ask to gratify my private interest and curiosity in your romance."

The Major smiled a peculiarly radiant smile, and Sniff smirked in answer, for, with all his officialism, he could not but be pleased at this dénouement to the drama in which he had himself been taking a prominent part.

THE END.

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PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire a Mining Lease granted by the Mysore Government for thirty years from the 22nd of February, 1887, to mine for gold and other minerals in one square mile of land near the town of Harnhalli, Kingdom of Mysore.

The boundaries of the property have been duly defined by the Mysore Survey Department, so that mining operations may be commenced at once. The land is situate about 100 miles from Bangalore, on the line of railway now in course of construction (of which 50 miles are already open for traffic, and the remainder is rapidly approaching completion), bringing the property within easy reach of either Bombay or Madras. At the present time access to it is obtained by means of a road of the first class.

Since the remarkable success of the now well-known Mysore Mine, which has been followed by other mines in the same group, attention has been attracted to other parts of the Mysore Kingdom, where it was known that mining had been carried out by the Ancients, and the Vendor of this property, who is well acquainted with the Mysore country and its mining capabilities, has had exceptional opportunities of making a selection of land. The Mysore Government have intimated their willingness to receive fully paid-up shares of the Company instead of cash for the £7,000 transfer duty which the Vendor has to pay, from which their confidence in the undertaking may be inferred.

The property consists of about 657 acres, and is two miles in length from North to South, by half a mile in width. Mr. R. Sheridan, a very experienced and well-known mining expert from Australia, who has been employed for two years on the Colar Goldfield, has examined the property, and reports that two well-defined quartz lodes, on which several ancient native mines exist, traverse the whole length. The following are extracts from his report:—

"In all my experience of the Colar Fields I never met with such extensive old workings, with the exception of the Marcuppam Pit, now being worked with such grand success by the 'Mysore' Company. . . . In conclusion, I know of no field in India where, if the old mines are worked in a proper manner, and you do not lose sight of the fact that you are taking up old mines, and not new ground, the only way to succeed is to take advantage of the superior appliances at your command and get below the old mines; if you do so, I believe success awaits you."

Mr. Sheridan's original report, with the lease and plan attached, can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company, and copy of letter thereon from Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour, and Rathbone, mining engineers, is appended hereto.

Quartz taken from the above-mentioned old mines during Mr. Sheridan's examination has been assayed, with the following results:—

(1.) By Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, Assayers to the Bank of England—
26.1 oz. of gold per ton of 20 cwt. quartz.
0 oz. 7½ dwt. „ „ „

(2.) By Messrs. Johnson and Sons, Assayers to the Bank of England—
15 oz. 2 dwt. gold per ton of 20 cwt. quartz.
5 oz. 16 dwt. „ „ „
1 oz. 7 dwt. „ „ „

Large numbers of ancient implements for grinding and treating quartz have been found in the vicinity of the old workings, and there is abundant evidence that mining must in this locality have been found most profitable, and to inspire the hope that upon the opening up of the old mines the same success may be expected as has attended, not only the operations of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, but the various mines in the Colar Field.

The Vendor, who has expended a considerable sum of money in acquiring and prospecting the property, testifies his own confidence in its value by taking his purchase consideration entirely in Shares of the Company, and by paying the total expense of the formation of the Company up to and including the Allotment of Shares. No deduction, therefore, of any kind will be made from the Working Capital of the Company, which will be left intact.

For mining purposes, the land to be acquired by the Company is admirably situate, in a good climate, at an elevation of 3,000 feet above sea level, with abundant and cheap labour, water and fuel both plentiful, and communication by good roads with the Southern Mahratta Railway to Mysore, Bombay, &c.

In view of the fact of the area of land obtained by this Company—viz., two miles in length by half-a-mile in width—with old native mines existing through it, there will be ample scope for the formation, if desired, of sub-companies to work thereon, and a large source of profit might thereby be opened to this Company.

The sum to be paid by the Company to the Vendor, upon whose representations the foregoing statements are based, in consideration of his making over to the Company his lease of the property and paying the 10 per cent. transfer duty payable to the Mysore Government, and paying the whole of the preliminary, brokerage, and other expenses of forming the Company up to and including the allotment of shares, has been fixed by the Vendor at £70,000, payable in fully paid-up shares of the Company.

Should no allotment be made, the amount paid on application will be returned in full; or, if the number of shares allotted to any applicant be less than the number applied for by him, the balance of his application money will be applied towards payment of the amount due on allotment, and the surplus, if any, will be returned to him.

The obligations to be incurred by the Company towards the Mysore Government are a rent of 570 rupees (say £44) per annum, a Royalty of 5 per cent. on the gross proceeds of mining, and 10 per cent. transfer duty on the price obtained for any portion of the mining rights sold or transferred.

A contract has been entered into dated the 26th October, 1888, between William Lonsdale as the Vendor, and the Company, and can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company. The Company has entered into no other contract, but should other contracts have been entered into within the technical meaning of Sec. 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, applicants for shares must be deemed to have waived particulars of them. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of the Company, and from the Bankers, Solicitors, and Brokers.

The Memorandum of Association will be found on the back of the Prospectus.

27th October, 1888.

2, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.,
April 20, 1887.

WILLIAM LONSDALE, ESQ., Hutton Roof, Eastbourne.

DEAR SIR,—

Re **The "Harnhalli" Gold Mining Property, Madras Presidency.**

We have carefully perused the various reports made upon the above property by Captain Robert Sheridan, and have pleasure in informing you that in our opinion there is every prospect of the concessions to which they refer proving, if properly worked, a safe and profitable enterprise.

We are guided to this conclusion by the following considerations:—

1. The large extent of old workings existing on your concessions, and the strength and persistency of the reefs.

2. The auriferous character of these workings as evidenced by the "Slab" referred to in Captain Sheridan's letter to you of the 23rd of February last, a portion of which, when assayed in London by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, gave a result equal to 26 oz. of gold per ton of quartz, as well as by other assays by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, which, we understand, yielded 15 oz. 2 dwt., 5 oz. 16 dwt, and 1 oz. 7 dwt. per ton respectively.

3. The various incidental data contained in Captain Sheridan's Reports, which a personal experience of the character of the old workings existing in the Indian Gold Fields enables us to appreciate. Prominent amongst these details are the following:

(*a.*) The distance along which the reef can be traced at surface.

(*b.*) The breadth of the old workings and the depth to which they appear to have been followed in former times.

(*c.*) The facilities which exist for easy and economical working, the plentiful supply of water-power, timber and fuel available.

(*d.*) The proofs of primitive reduction operations having been largely carried on on the outcrops of the veins, as evidenced by the large number of ancient stone mortars which have, we are informed, been found upon the property, and which must obviously have been used for the pulverization of the quartz prior to the extraction of the gold.

Although we are personally unacquainted with Captain Sheridan, we are informed by our representative in India, who interviewed and accompanied him in making other examinations on our behalf, that he is a man gifted with great powers of observation, and prompt at grasping the points of any case placed before him. Our examination of his reports satisfies us by the inherent evidence contained in them that he has a sound practical knowledge of his profession, and we do not think, in the event of your developing the above properties, that you could do better than engage him as local manager. The remarks contained in his reports with reference to the future of the property impress us in particular as to his thorough appreciation of the course to be pursued in order to secure solid and lasting results.

We remain, dear Sir,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) BAINBRIDGE, SEYMOUR, and RATHBONE.

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VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 188th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINÉE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 90th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 226th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Edith Chester. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c. FIRST MATINÉE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. MATINEE of MAMMA, SATURDAY NEXT, November 3, at 3.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40. WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (767th Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, L. Le Hay, S. King, and John Peachey. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

THIS EVENING at 8.15, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, M me. Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmos, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. Preceded at 7.30, by a new and original domestic Comedy, in One Act, entitled THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, by Messrs. A. Golsworthy and E. B. Norman. Doors open at 7.15. Seats may now be booked in advance. Box office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE of CARINA SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30.
Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER. Manager, Mr. J. C. SMITH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 8, with AS YOU LIKE IT. Miss Wallis (Mrs. Lancaster), Miss Annie Rose (Mrs. Horace Nevill), Miss Kate Fayne, Mrs. Edward Saker, Mr. William Farren, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. J. R. Crauford, Mr. Seymour Jackson, Mr. Charles Cooper, Mr. John Buckstone, Mr. Allen Thomas, Mr. Sidney Harcourt, Mr. Matthew Brodie, Mr. C. Arnold, Mr. Arthur Fenwick, Mr. G. Seldon, Mr. Herbert Basing, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Forbes Robertson. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8; carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

THE JODRELL THEATRE (late Novelty), Great Queen-st., Long-acre.
(Sole Lessee, Mrs. CHURCHILL-JODRELL. Manager, Col. H. J. SARGENT.)

TO-NIGHT, and during week, THE DEMON. M. Wingradow as The Demon. Doors open at 7.30; Overture at 8. Box-office open from 10 to 5. No increase in the prices of admission. No fees. Programmes and Cloak Rooms Free.

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In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Decorated by Bell. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET. WESTMINSTER. St. James's Park Station.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

AVENUE.—Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.—On SATURDAY NEXT, November 3, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY, in which Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and the present powerful company will appear. All seats for the first night (except pit and gallery) are now disposed of. Early application is necessary to secure places for the second and following nights.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
LAST DAY, OCTOBER 31st.
LAST DAY, OCTOBER 31st.

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ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
LAST DAY, OCTOBER 31st.
LAST DAY, OCTOBER 31st.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—Open daily from 10.0 A.M. till dusk. ORGAN RECITALS at 1.0 and 4. Picture Galleries, Conservatory, Exhibition of Life-Saving Apparatus, &c. Admission One Shilling. Trains into Palace Station.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday).—Professor BALDWIN will, by special desire of some eminent persons, make an EXTRA FINAL ASCENT and DROP FROM THE CLOUDS, at 3.30 P.M. Admission Half-a-Crown. Stabling accommodation for 500 horses.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—SPECIAL DESIRE.—Professor BALDWIN will make ONE MORE ASCENT from the grounds of the Palace at 3.30 TO-MORROW, under distinguished patronage, and on obtaining a height of 3,000 feet or thereabouts will leap from his balloon with his parachute through space. Admission, Half-a-Crown. Stabling for 500 horses.

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BRIGHTON.—THE GRAND AQUARIUM.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First Class Trains from Victoria at 10.40 and 11.40 A.M., calling at Clapham Junction; and from London Bridge at 9.30 A.M. and 12.0 NOON, calling at East Croydon.

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FOR full particulars see Time Book and Handbills, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station, and at the following Branch Offices, where tickets may also be obtained:—West-end General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Ludgate-circus Office.

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CANNES, NICE, MENTONE, &c. (by TRAIN DE LUXE).—SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, commencing with November 3, the SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN will leave CHARING-CROSS and CANNON-STREET STATIONS only, at 9.40 A.M., in connection with a SPECIAL BOAT from Dover and the SPECIAL SLEEPING, DRAWING-ROOM, and DINING CAR SERVICE TRAIN DE LUXE, leaving Calais at 1.30 P.M., and running through to destination on the Riviera, same as last year.

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	Tons	H.P.	
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AUTUMN TOUR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

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The sum required to pay the interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the entire issue of Debentures, together with Sinking Fund for their redemption, at 10 per cent. premium, amounts to £13,140 per annum, and the Administration Expenses are estimated at £6,400.

In addition to the above revenues, the Imperial Government, by the Concession dated 5th May, 1883, undertook to guarantee, during the term of six years, interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the Capital expended on the works up to 2,500 Contos of Reis or £281,250. Application has been made to the Government for the authorization attaching this guarantee to the present issue of Debentures, pending the receipt of which the Directors will retain out of the proceeds of the loan a sufficient sum to secure payment of the interest on the present issue up to the completion of the works and the commencement of receipt by the Company of the revenue from the harbour.

The harbour improvements are now in active progress, and are expected to be completed during the ensuing year.

Their completion, and the facilities they will give to shipping, and the development of the country by the extension of the railways now being constructed, will doubtless greatly increase the trade and commerce of the Province and of the Port.

The Imperial Government reserves to itself the right of acquiring the works at a price based on the amount of the approved expenditure, and paying for the same in bonds of the Public Debt at par, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, which bonds are now at a high premium. In the event of purchase by the Government these Debentures will be exchanged for such Bonds at par.

The Debentures will otherwise be redeemed by yearly drawings, at a premium of 10 per cent., or £110 per Debenture, by a cumulative sinking fund which will be set aside for the purpose out of the revenues receivable on the completion of the works.

The Harbour Improvements rendered necessary by the increasing trade of the Port are being carried out in accordance with the plans and recommendations of Sir John Hawkshaw, F.R.S., who visited Ceará, and surveyed the Port, in 1875, at the request and on behalf of the Imperial Government.

The Province of Ceará has an area of about 50,000 square miles, and is one of the richest in Brazil. Its produce comprises sugar, coffee, cocoa, cinchona, cotton, tobacco, spices, fruit, cabinet and dye woods, indiarubber, cattle, &c., &c.

The population of the Province, in the year 1835, numbered 240,000; in 1860 it had increased to 504,000; and at the last Census, taken in the year 1877, amounted to 952,624, and is now estimated to exceed one million inhabitants.

The City of Ceará, the capital and principal seaport of the Province, contains upwards of 35,000 inhabitants. It is well built, has a water and gas supply, and a large network of street tramways. It is in communication by submarine cables with Europe and North and South America, and is considered one of the most thriving and healthy towns in Brazil. It is also the terminus of the Baturité Railway, 143 kilometres in length, which is being extended into the interior by the Government, and will be connected with the other railways of the Province.

The Share Capital of the Corporation is £200,000, of which £100,000 has been issued and allotted, and is officially quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

The works are being constructed under the direction of the Engineers to the Corporation and of an Engineer appointed by the Brazilian Government.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Corporation, certified translation of the Decrees, Official Returns of the Trade of the Port, the Contract for Works, Engineer's Report, Letter from his Excellency the Brazilian Minister relative to the Government guarantee, and the Mortgage securing the Debentures, can be seen at the offices of Messrs. Bompas, Bischoff, Dodgson, and Coxe, 4, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., the Solicitors to the Corporation.

Applications on the form enclosed with the Prospectus, accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount applied for, may be forwarded to the London and Westminster Bank, 41, Lothbury London, E.C.; or to the Directors, at the offices of the Corporation.

Applicants receiving no allotment will have their deposits returned without deduction.

Should a less amount of Debentures be allotted than is applied for, the surplus paid on application will be appropriated towards the amount due on allotment. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the allotment liable to cancellation, and the previous payments to forfeiture.

Prospectuses, with forms of application, can be obtained at the offices of the Corporation, St. George's House, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

The following are the Directors and Officers of the Corporation:—

DIRECTORS.

William H. Harris, Esq., Chairman.
Arthur Riversdale Grenfell, Esq., Director of the Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia Railway Company (Limited).
Michael M. Moore, Esq., Director of the La Guaira Harbour Corporation (Limited).
Captain Richard Revett, Director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.
J. William Hume Williams, Esq., Chairman of the Swedish and Norwegian Railway Company (Limited).

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In London.—The London and Westminster Bank (Limited), 41, Lothbury, E.C.
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SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Bompas, Bischoff, Dodgson and Coxe, 4, Great Winchester street, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., 4, Lothbury, London, E.C.

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